INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 13 — BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 16 1928 — ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAFORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Miyadono Maru..	5190	8 Jan.	19 Jan.
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 „	2 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 „	21 „
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 „	3 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	12 „
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb.	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.

* Proceeds to Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: 'Yusen.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs.	31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs.	23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Ambala City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Ambala Cant	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Culcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of mofussil stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—**CALCUTTA.**
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars
WITH THE
VULCAN
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

For Particulars Apply to:—
K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 25347.

"Second To None"
Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—
"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills
Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared; Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
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KATNI
FRENCH CHALK
The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI
SOAP STONE
LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

After All Arrived
YOUR OLD FAVOURITE CIGARETTES

"London Idol Cork Tipped"

Manufactured by
Messrs. R. & J. HILL Ltd. of London.

Well known since 1775 A. D. and Reported for their favourite brands

SPINET, SUNRIPE, EDINBUROUGH, ARCHERS GOLD FLAKE &c.

Did you Try them?
Can be had at all Tobacconists.

DISTRIBUTORS: ISHVERDAS & Co., BARJA BUILDING, Carnac Road, BOMBAY 3.

138136

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by a Progressive Indian Life Office—energetic and experienced Agents throughout Bombay Presidency on decent remuneration on salary or commission basis. Divisible Surplus expected at its ensuing Valuation. Unique Policy Conditions. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply to Box No. 2073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 29753

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desirous to undergo training in Marine Wireless Telegraphy for purpose of obtaining certificate of competency as Marine Wireless Operators for pursuing a sea career. Applicants between the age of 18 and 22 with College education and previous sea experience will be preferred. Apply with educational qualifications and other Testimonials to Box No. 2083 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 29797

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Central India Applicants having practical experience of big mills need only apply with copies of their testimonials and stating caste, age and minimum salary expected. Apply Box No. 2082 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R 655

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Buildings, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years investment Rupees Six enlistment till 25th instant, drawing date 31st January, 1928. Ask DHRUVA BROTHERS, LTD., Delhi.

F R658

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

READY FOR SALE.—Our well known Registered NATIONAL CALENDAR 1928 of 3 kinds with different touchings lesson giving and most beautiful tricolour designs, beautifully printed on best Art Paper, size 20x30, mounted with Rollers' containing both English and Bikrami months in bold type with Holidays. Price too cheap i.e. As. SIX only. AGENTS WANTED everywhere, discount liberal. For details, Apply LAJPATRAI & SONS, Publishers, Loharigate, LAHORE.

T R648

PURE TUSSORE SARRHIES, 5, 5½, 6 yards Rs. 2-8 per yard. Cream Colour, Flowered Karrandi Chadars Rs. 5-4 each. Plain Rs. 4-8 each. Self colour. Write P R. KANERA AND CO., AMBALA CANTT.

T R659

FOR SALE.

SOFT SERVICEABLE FLANNELETTE. Kakomi Flannelette at As. 11 to As. 15 per yard; 29" x 30" wide in white, red and blue striped. Excellent for children's wear. Write for free samples.

White .. As. 13|6 per yard
Blue Striped .. As. 15 per yard
Red Striped .. As. 11 per yard

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.

Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't spoil them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service. Free samples on request.

Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

TENNIS SCREENS THAT WEAR.

Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 66' x 9'. Free samples of materials on application.

Dosuti .. Rs. 136 per pair
Sheeting .. Rs. 112 per pair

GET A GOOD PURDAH.

You can make or mar the appearance of your room with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for the rod. Write for free sample.

Price for size 6' x 50" Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.

Price for size 6' x 72" Dosuti Rs. 3-12 each.

Price for size 6' x 44" Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2-8 each.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K.2

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.

F R2930

MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eyesight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28515B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 10tr January, 1928.

No. 3693|24.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) propose to select a candidate for appointment as a probationer in the Bombay Excise Department. Applications must reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 15th February 1928. Intending candidates, who must be above 21 and below 25 years of age on that date, should apply for particulars to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

By Order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments).

J. W. SMYTH,
Secretary to Government.

29808

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for installation of Electric light fittings in a bungalow at Peddar Road. Apply to Box No. 2081, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

29801

GREAT IND AN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE PAINTING OF NO. 2 SHOP IN RAILWAY'S CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS AT MATUNGA

THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, invites tenders for the Painting of:—

Steel work in No. 2 Shop building in the Railway's Carriage and Wagon Shops at Matunga.

Prescribed form of tender with conditions, on which tenders will be received and specifications can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Mechanical Engineer at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per each which will not be returned.

Tenders will be received at the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 20th January, 1928.

(Sd.) L. BIGG-WITHER,
Ag: Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Parel, dated,

29793

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1928. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2|- (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1928, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,
12th January, 1928.

29805

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of 2 and 3 ton Motor Lorries of the latest pattern for road watering purposes. Intending tenderers are requested to send their tenders to the undersigned on or before 27th January, 1928, at or before 4 p.m. along with 1 per cent. of the tendered amount as earnest money.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

State Office,
10th January, 1928.

29807.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

INSPECTOR OF BOILERS WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of a temporary INSPECTOR OF BOILERS for a period of 6 months under the Government of Madras. Pay according to qualifications and experience in the scale of Rs. 400—30—700 a month. The appointment will be terminable at a month's notice. Only persons fully qualified between the age of 25 and 35 need apply. A statement of qualifications required can be obtained from the Sanitary Engineer to Government, P. W. D. Buildings, Triplicane P. O, Madras.

J. S. WESTERDALE,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

12th January, 1928.

29806

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Our clients, Messrs. J. N. NICHOLS & CO., of Manchester, Proprietors of the trade-mark "Vimto" used by them in connection with a concentrated syrup sold under the name of "VIMTO CORDIAL" and an aerated beverage, sold under the name of "VIMTO", desire to announce that having recently discovered an infringement of their said trade-mark in Bombay, were about to commence legal proceedings against the Infringer and only refrained from doing so upon receiving an undertaking in the following words:—

"I hereby undertake not to use the word "Vimto" in connection with the beverage or aerated waters to be manufactured by me. I also undertake not to otherwise infringe your trade-mark in the said word."

Any other person found infringing our clients' abovementioned trade-mark will be proceeded against according to law.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. J. N. Nichols and Co., of Manchester.

29794

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1292 of 1926.

MAZAGON DOCK, a firm, carrying on business at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING CO., a firm, carrying on business at 35, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Consent decree, made in the above suit on the 7th day, it was ordered that the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and interest at six per cent. per annum from the date of decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 15th day of October, 1927, the following moveable property was attached viz., one lot of iron rails, one lot of iron pipes, one lot of flat bars, one lot of iron plates and angles, a pair of iron scales and measures, steel trunks for trollies wire ropes, etc.

NOW NOTICE is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant of sale of moveable property dated the 3rd day of December, 1927, put up for sale by public auction on TUESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1928, in the premises of the above-named defendants at the Metal Store belonging to the defendants at Frere Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said costs due under the Decree, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage and interest.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

29803

LEGAL NOTICES.

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Dated this 12th day of January, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

29803

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1688 of 1926.

KHETAJI UMEDJI AND COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Money Lenders at Dhabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) ABDUL HUSSEIN MULLA ALIBHAI and (2) AMTUBAI, daughter of Gulamali Nathubhai and widow of Mulla Alibhai Hassanalli, the executor and executrix respectively appointed under the Will of Esmailji Sulemanji deceased, both residing at Dhabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 10th day of August, 1926, it was interalia ordered that the Defendants as the Executor and Executrix respectively of the said Ismail Sulemanji do out of the assests coming to their hands and belonging to the estate of the said Esmailji Sulemanji pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,921-12-0 for debt and interest and cost of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at 6 per cent per annum upon the amount of Judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of sale, dated the 7th day of July, 1927, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed and such Executor and Executrix in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-four square yards or threabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1315, 1317, 1315, 1317, New Nos. 8479-8480, Old Survey Nos. 1141, 1141 and New Survey Nos 4464-4465 and Cadastral Survey No. 4367, Bhuleshwar Division (but in the City Survey Register there is mentioned to be 163 square yards) assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6890, Street No. 207-209 and 211 and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Dhaboo Street, on or towards the North by the property of Esmail Beg Mahomed and on or towards the South by other property belonging to the estate of the late Abdulla Ibrahimji.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 6th day of February, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale under Order 21, Rule 64 of the Code of Civil Procedure dated 7th July, 1927, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants as such Executor and Executrix in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is the only charge and claim to which the said lands and premises is supposed to be liable:—Messrs. Khetaji Umedji and Co., claim Rs. 11,047 being the balance of the amount due to them up to 28th July, 1927, under Deed of Mortgage, dated 25th March, 1924, made between Esmailji Sulemanji of the one part and the said Messrs. Khetaji Umedji and Co. of the other part and further interest and compound interest till payment together with income tax and of the said Defendants as aforesaid to the the said Deed of Mortgage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants as aforsaid to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants as aforesaid have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the said property is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the said property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Daled this 5th day of January, 1928.

Sheriff of Bombay.
N. V. MANDLIK,

Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

29795.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LALA JAYGOPAL, son of Lala Ganga-Bisan and Lala Gianchand, son of the said Lala Jaygopal, both of Bombay, Punjabi Khatri Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, possession share or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (since redeemed) together with the messnage, tenement or building standing thereon situate at and fronting the Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of Collector's Old No. 117, New No. 935, Old Survey Nos. 2|2566, 3537, 1|3537, New Survey No. 1376 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 2|1580, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward former Nos. 195-196 and present No. 195(2) and Street former Nos. 393, 395, 397 and 399 and present Nos. 63-65 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the temple of Mambhadevi, on or towards the West by the said Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Meherchand Lala Mansaram and Kissonchand Lala Mansaram and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Lala Divanchand Lala Hiralal and which said premises are in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1928.

VRAJLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

29809

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF 2,500 BALES AND LOOSE HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January 1928 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

2,500 Bales and Loose cotton (Khandesh and Moghlai).

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 900 BALES BERAR, KHANDESH & C. P. COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th January 1928 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree near the Cotton Exchange by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. The Indian Cotton Co., Ltd.

900 Bales: Berar, Khandesh and C. P. Cotton.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
21 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MOREA*	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 April	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	DELTA	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	16,088
2 June	RANPURA		16,601
9 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
16 ,,	CHINA		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA‡	16,572
30 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.
‡Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60 1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56. 2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52. 2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
3rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
5th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928			
17th Jan.	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan.	
8th ,,	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan	
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

xDoes not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
6th Jan.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
18th ,,	BARJORA ..	Gwaren via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
30th ,,	VARELA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
31st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
25th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

"HAMPTON COURT"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
TO-NIGHT

The Greatest serial ever shown in Bombay.
Story by EDGAR WALLACE.
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Continues for the 2nd week
Jagtap Picture's First Indian National Picture
"JAY BHAVANI"
Depicting the Life Sketch of the Indian Joan of Arc.
Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.
Daily at 5, 7, 9, & 11 P. M.

THE
RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927
(pp. 147 + vii)
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH.
Price Rs. 2.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.

A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—
Evolution of the Revolution.
The Ideal and the Actual.
Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,500 BALES SUPERIOR SELECTED STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at B Plot Nos. 26-29, Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

About 2,500 bales superior selected stapled cotton such as Nizam Hyderabad, Punjab, American, Central Provinces, Berar and other qualities slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. Patell Bros.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
GRAND OPENING
OF
Bombay's Latest Cinema
THE
CAPITOL
OPP. VICTORIA TERMINUS
on
FRIDAY the 20th January 1928 at 9-30 P.M.
Under the distinguished presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY WILSON
when
MIGHTIEST SCREEN ATTRACTION
THE FLAG LIEUTENANT
will be shown.
IT IS A ROMANTIC DRAMA OF THE NAVY
Produced with
FULL ADMIRALTY CO-OPERATION
Witnessed by
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING and QUEEN.
The proceeds of the opening performance will be given to His Excellency's Hospital Fund.
DAILY 3 SHOWS
From SATURDAY, THE 21st JANUARY 1928 AT 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

GUJRAT VIDYAPITH.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following are extracts from the annual report of the working of the Gujarat Vidyapith for the year 1927, read at the convocation ceremony on Saturday, the 15th instant:—

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

At the Vanita (Matriculation) examination held in spring last, 11 out of 21 candidates were successful—out of which two were ladies.

At the Prathama (First Year Arts) examination 5 out of 10 candidates were successful and all of them got second class marks.

At the Snataka (Degree) examination 20 out of 52 candidates were successful—one candidate being placed in the First Class, four in the Second Class and fifteen in the Pass Class. These examinations are held twice in the year, but the October examinations were postponed on account of the flood disaster.

AFFILIATED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

At the end of the last year the number of affiliated institutions was as follows:—1 Mahavidyalaya (College), 1 Part Mahavidyalaya, 1 Puratatva Mandir (Research Institute), 5 Full high schools, 6 Part high schools, 9 Primary schools including 3 night schools for the untouchables. This means a decrease of 4 part high schools and 15 primary schools in the number for the preceding year. This decrease may be slightly due to the action of forces working in the country, but the other important contributory cause is the adoption by the Senate of the Resolution for compulsory Khaddar-wearing and spinning by students and teachers of all affiliated schools. As a result, schools and students who could not abide by the resolution of the Senate, have separated from the Vidyapith.

The Vidyapith runs a college at Ahmedabad for imparting higher education and the national school authorities of Bombay have started conducting the First Year Class at Bombay. There were 35 students studying in the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya at the end of the year.

The Vidyapith has started a new high school—The Gujarat Vinaya Mandir—at Ahmedabad and it is conducted by the professors of the College. The number of students studying in the school at the end of the year was 81.

The following is the summary of the expenses incurred in the various departments of the Vidyapith:—

Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, Rs. 20,519-4; Gujarat Puratatva Mandir Rs. 13,611-8-10; Gujarat Vinaya Mandir, Rs. 6,109-11-3; Gujarat Vidyapith Karlaya Rs. 3,675-6-11; Navi Gujarat Shala, Rs. 7,175-14-8; Night School at Kochrab, Rs. 622-8-6; Night School at Nava Vadaj, Rs. 454-10-9; Night School at Juna Vadaj, Rs. 462-15; Grants to Schools, Rs. 18,893-7-7; Publication Dept., Rs. 1,223-1-9; Other Expenses, Rs. 3,578-11-11. The total expenditure of the Vidyapith on various heads amounted to Rs. 76,327-5-3; and the total income from fees, etc., was Rs. 9,691-1-10.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

Among the events of the last year the activities of the Graduates' Association deserve special mention. They have voluntarily started a fund to be placed at the disposal of the Vidyapith.

Another important event is the contribution of the Professors and students of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya and other affiliated schools in relieving the distress caused by the great flood calamity of last year. Some of them had to wade through mud and others did scavenging work and carried food for the starving and clothes for the naked. This was the silent proof of the efficacy of the national education.

NEED OF AN ASSOCIATION OF LAWYERS

Mr. C. V. Pendse, a pleader of Poona writes to say that there is an urgent need of calling together a conference of lawyers. He says that other professions such as the Medical and the Engineering have got their own central associations to exercise control over them and guard their interests, but there is no such association for the lawyers. Mr. Pendse, therefore, suggests that, as a preliminary subject, the Poona Bar Association should take a lead in the matter and convene a conference of lawyers practising in the Marathi-speaking districts in the ensuing Easter holidays. The next step, of course, would be to convene a conference of all lawyers in the Presidency.

OLD CALCUTTA FIRM CHANGES HANDS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The Associated Press understands that the goodwill, including the trade marks of the late firm of Messrs. Kerr Turrek and Company which had extensive dealings in Lancashire and on the continent has been purchased on behalf of a syndicate in which Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Lord Sinha's son are interested. The firm is of 53 years standing. It was founded by Mr. Tarak Chandra Sarkar, the father of Mr. Nalini Behari Sarkar C.I.E., sometime Sheriff of Calcutta who was at one time the senior partner of the firm. It deals mostly in piece-goods, sugar, metal and hardware business in Calcutta, Delhi and Karachi. The firm was closed on 12th October last and it will be now revived under a new management.—A. P.

BURMA BETTING TAX BILL

RANGOON, Jan. 15.

The Burma Betting Tax Bill, a new bill which will be introduced in the Burma Legislative Council, has been published in to-day's Burma Gazette. The object of the bill is to provide additional revenue for the province by authorising a levy of tax in certain forms of betting in Burma. The Bill follows the suggestions of the Capitation and Thathameda Taxes Enquiry Committee and does not propose at present to levy any taxes in excess of the scale recommended by that committee. The tax on the totalisator receipts corresponds to a similar clause in the Bengal Amusement tax Act of 1922 but it is not proposed in Burma to impose five per cent tax on bets made with the bookmakers which is included in the Bengal Act.

For the present it is contemplated that the provisions of the bill should be applied to racing in Rangoon only, taxing the totalisator and betting with bookmakers. But a provision has been made for a licence fee to be paid by the stewards of up-country race meetings in accordance with the recommendations of the Capitation and Thathameda Taxes Enquiry Committee. Clauses dealing with the tax on the totalisator provides for a tax not exceeding two and a half per cent in the case of the first five years while the clause dealing with the tax on betting with bookmakers provides for an imposition of betting tax not exceeding one rupee on every bet made with a bookmaker. —A. P.

MAHARASHTRAS' MIND

APPEAL TO MR. KELKAR;

"Udaya" (Amraoti) a responsivist journal admits that the leaders of the Responsivist party have, perhaps, rightly taken up the position of demanding equal rights for the Indian Legislative Committee. But, unless there is any hope of any such concession—and Mr. Kelkar himself in one of his explanatory statements has said that there is very little hope—the journal asks, with what face can the leaders not be in the boycott camp. The paper emphatically says that Mr. Kelkar's attitude of keeping quiet till then can scarcely command approval among the rank and file of the Responsive Co-operation Party. It suggests a general Conference of the Party, where a more definite attitude should be decided upon and in the opinion of the paper, Responsivists should officially associate themselves entirely in the boycott propaganda. Concluding, the journal says, if by some chance or other the Indian Committees gets a status of complete equality, the position can be reconsidered.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S MISSION.

"Sandesh" pays a glowing tribute to Mrs. Naidu's varied talents, eloquence and patriotism, making particular mention of her unforgettable work in Africa and makes an appeal to her to proceed to America in response to the invitation she has received and undo the dirty work of Miss Katherine Mayo. The Journal says that it is natural that she should hesitate a little in view of the enormous, practically endless work in India, but Indian leaders headed by Dr. Ansari ought to spare her to destroy "Mother India" mischief and press her to go.

UNITY AND HARMONY IN SIGHT.

"Viridha-Vritta" (Bombay) takes a review of the decisions that all the political gatherings in the National Week have taken, dwelling in particular on the proceedings of the Muslim League session at Calcutta. It makes suitable reference to the political foresight and sagacity shown by men like Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Mahomad Yakub Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Kichlew. The journal expresses confidence that since the Congress, the Liberal Federation, the Muslim League and the Hindu Sabha have all agreed on the question of boycotting the Commission and meeting mutual demands in a spirit of accommodation, the days of dissensions have ended and harmony and good-will is in sight.

BURNING OF MANUSMRITI.

"Swadharma" (Nasik) published under the auspices of Karaveer Shankaracharya alias Dr. Kurtakuti condemns in strong language the burning of Manusmriti by the Adi-Hindus at Brahmavaram and Dr. Ambedkar's followers at Mahad. The journal argues, that Manusmriti is nothing more than an ancient code which prescribes certain courses of conduct and lays down what doings are offences and how they are punishable. It may be that the code is now out-of-date, but so is Roman Law: most ancient customs, once having as much importance as law, are. But, no one thinks of burning these books. They very often serve as guides and what may be legitimately done is that they should be so amended as to be productive of social good and suitable to new requirements. Fanatic leadership can do no good to the untouchables and such needless and provocative excesses must be put an end to.

STATUE TO RAGHOOJI BHONSALE.

The Municipality of Nagpur has decided to erect a statue to Lokmanya Tilak. A movement is also afoot to erect a statue to Raghooji Bhonsale, the founder of Nagpur's Maratha Kingdom. From reports in Nagpur papers, it appears that both these questions are held up by two opposing parties in the Municipality. Commenting on this, "Udaya" (Amraoti) advises, there need not be dispute, if there is really any, as to relative importance of either. It would be only proper to have both the statues.

NON-BRAHMANS AND CONGRESS

"Deenabandhu", (Poona) a non-Brahman journal condemns the wrong leadership of the several sectarian Sabhas and Conferences, which go out of their way to call names at others, instead of concentrating on the amelioration of the backward and the depressed brethren of theirs. It puts in a strong plea for co-operation calling on all non-Brahmans to join the Congress. It says that even if the Congress may not be doing all that the masses want it to do for them; it certainly professes to do so and to make it put its professions into practice non-Brahmans must join the Congress and effectively influence its doings.

WOMEN'S PROMINENT PART

"Dnyana-Prakash" takes a review of the proceedings of the Bombay and Madras Social Conferences, pointing out that at both women's questions received the prominence that was quite due. The journal remarks that there was absolutely no rivalry between the two sessions and as Mr. Deodhar observed social conferences should be held, wherever there is chance of getting a good gathering.

A Committee of leading citizens of Poona and the authorities of local gymkhanas have arranged a display of athletic games and exercises by the members of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandali of Amraoti on the evening of the 15th instant at the Deccan Gymkhana ground. His Excellency the Governor has extended his patronage and given a donation of Rs. 150 towards the expenses. Col. Hutchinson, Assistant Quarter Master General, Southern Command, will preside. —A.P.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

DECEMBER CONSUMPTION FIGURE DISAPPOINTING—SCATTERED COVERING AT THE DECLINE—FUTURES 20 TO 25 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Jan. 13.

The New York cotton market exibited further increase of the bearish sentiment on December Mill consumption in U. S. A. being 544,000 Bales against a record figure of 626,000 in November. Prices opened 9 points lower and registered a further drop of 21 points on considerable liquidation and speculative selling during first 10 minutes. Thereafter the maket ruled steady on scattered covering and prices closed at a net decline of 20 to 25 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 25 points to 19.45c.

The New Orleans futures market declined 31 points. Spot cotton prices also recorded a fall of 31 points to 19.03c.

The general sentiment is inclined towards bearish ideas and the market feels the absence of buying orders. The consumption by American mills during December was considered disappointing and reads in comparion with past seasons as under:—

Year.	Bales.
1927	544,000
1926	605,000
1925	575,000
1924	532,000
1923	462,000

It was generally anticipated that the consumption during last month was likely to be smaller, but the figure proved rather small, which induced considerable long liquidation. The consumption for this season, so far runs ahead of the last year and owing to the scarcity of midium and low grades naturally it requires less cotton to spin finer counts. Of course, the demand for Dry Goods is nothing like brish but it does no, shows considerable falling off, as sales were 9.6 per cent above production and unfilled orders on hands on the 1st instant showed an increase of 13.7 per cent. as compared with 1st December. The consumption of cotton during December shows a reduction of about 11 per cent. while production showed a reduction of only 7.5 per cent. which means that finer counts were being spun. Outwardly the aspect does not show promising signs as the margin of profit to mills is greately reduced owing to very high and stig basis on which South sells raw cotton. The market looks like fluctuating without any definite price tendency in the near future.

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 13th instant:—

July Highest 18.95 (at the opening) lowest 18.74 (10.09 a.m.).

Market declined on American consumption figures.

Messrs Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co. cable under date 13th inst. as under:—

U. S. A. Mills consumption during December 544.000 lbs. December consumption figures accentuating bearish general feling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 14.

March	18.86	—07
May	18.96	—.08
July	18.72	—07
October	18.11	—.08
December	18.03	—.12
Middling Spot	19.35	—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 14.

March	18.74	—.03
May	18.71	—06
Middling Spot	19.03	unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continet	8,000

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 13.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	18.91
May	19.02
June	18.80

New York, Noon Cail:—

March	18.92
May	19.02
July	18.81

New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—

March	18.78
May	18.74
July	18.42

LIVERPOOL.

UNFAVOURABLE NEW YORK CABLES —GOOD TRADE DEMAND.—FUTURES 10 TO 8 POINTS LOWER—SALES 10,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 2 points and improved further on good trade mand. Later on frices declined on easier New York advices in fluenced by bearish consumption figures The close was quiet at a decline of 10 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices improved 9 points to 10.90d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures suffered a drop of 10 points while Egyptians declined 8 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Breal Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 13th instant:—

"Good trade Demand."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 13th instant:—

"Market declined suddenly owing to America consumption 540,000 Bales. Report is worse than expected."

Messrs. Brent Co., have received the following cable dated 13th inst. (5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

Consumption figure 544 distinctly disappointing. Market sustained by trade fixing. Don't look for much change immediate future but rather inclined expect downward tendency."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Market is easier on decreased buying influenced by bearish world visible supply and increasing stock in New York.

Exports of cotton piecegoods and yarn from United Kingdom:—

Piecegoods: Dec. 1927 291,000,000 yds. Dec. 1926, 240,000,000 yds.

Yarn: 14,543,000 lbs. Dec. 1926; 14,822,000 lbs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

	Opening.	Closing.	
January	10.13	10.15	—.03
February	..	10.13	—.02
March	10.09	10.12	—.02
April	.....	10.08	—.01
May	10.03	10.07	—.01
June	.....	10.00	—.01
July	9.93	9.97	—.02
August	.....	9.83	—.02
September	..	9.71	—.02
October	9.56	9.59	—.02
November	..	9.54	plus .02
December	..	9.53	—02
January	....	9.51	—.02
Middling Spot.		10.74	—.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	9,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Seinde, Fully Good	7.95	—.15
Seinde, Fine	8.15	—.15
Seinde, Superfine	8.35	
Bengal, Good	7.85	
Bengal, Fully Good	7.75	
Bengal, Fine	8.15	
Oomra, Good	8.40	
Oomra, Fully Good	8.65	
Oomra, Fine	8.90	
Broach, Fully Good	9.35	
Broach, Fine	9.65	
Broach, Superfine	9.90	

EGYPTION COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

January	17.02
February	17.12
March	17.18
April	17.18
May	17.31
June	17.31
July	17.37
August	17.37
September	17.37
October	17.29
November	17.29
December	17.29
January	17.27
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.70

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Total Cotton, Actual Export 3,000 bales.
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumer 64,000 bales.
Total Cotton Imports 55,000 bales.
Total Cotton, Stocks 919,000 bales.
Actual Week's Sales 65,610 bales.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 14

Ready	21	5	0
Maha	21	5	3
Falguna	21	4	9
Narandas Motilal Native gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21	5	6

SILVER.

Ready	59	6	0
London—Ready	26	5	0
Forward	26	4	0
London—Shanghai.—			
Opening	2	7	8
Closing	2	7	8
New York Cent	57	12	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Posha	59/4	59/6	59/4	59/4
Maha	59/8	59/10	59/8	59/8
Falguna	59/6	59/8	59/6	59/6

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 14.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88-2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-0.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-9.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-8.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates:—19th Jan. Sett: 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76; 1945-55 Rs. 106 9.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Three months 4-9|32 per cent.
Six months 4-9|32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Call 6-1|2 per cent.
One month 5-1|2 per cent.
Three months 5-1|2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Impehial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Sellers Jan.-Feb. £17-15-0.
Sellers Feb.-Mar. £17-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Buyers Jan.-Apl. 28|4 1|2.
Paid May-Aug. 29|7 1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb., Spot 1|7-5|8 Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe:—
Sellers Jan.-Feb. 49|6.
Barletta Russo:—
Sellers January 48|9.
Wheat, South Australian:
Paid March 51|3.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi, new crop.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 14.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 11|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 3|32 to 1|8.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|8.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 915.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 955.
Bank's buying D D 946.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128-1|2
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 125.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 159-1|4
SANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175-3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-1|2.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272-1|2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11-1|2.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 25-5.
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26-4.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady, India and China were sellers at the rate. Stocks are increasing. Market closed with sellers at 1|16d. above the quotation.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87-29|32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 13.

Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports 23,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain 27,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain 27,000 bales.
Exports to France and the Continent 67,000 bales.
Exports to Japan 39,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 2,493,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns 1,265,000 bales.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Sellers Jan.-Feb. £9-1-3.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Sellers Jan.-Feb. £18-3-9.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Quoted Jan.-Feb. £19-6-3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 14-4-1|2.
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|9.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 14|6-1|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 14|7.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 14.

Silver:—Quietly Steady.

Spot	26-1|4
Forward	26-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 14.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz .. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 14.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.48
T.T. Amsterdam on London.	12.09-1|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.98
T.T. Madrid on London	28.65
T.T. Milan on London	92.31
T.T. Berne on London	25.32
T.T. Paris on London	124.62
T.T. London on Prague	164.62

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 14.

Demand Bills	487.43

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Day, to Day Loans 2-3|4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-1|4 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-9|32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

The General Manger for India, Burma and Ceylon, of Messrs. Vaccum Oil Co. writes:—

"I state emphatically and unequivocally that all oils sold by the Vacuum Oil Company in India and adjacent territories come from the United States of America exclusively and no Russian Oil has been or will be offered for sale by the Division for which I am responsible."

WEEK'S COTTON PRICES.

	Jan. 7	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13.
N. Y. July Highest	19.32	19.05	18.97	18.93	19.06	18.95
N. Y. July Lowest	19.13	18.86	18.83	18.74	18.95	18.74
N. Y. July Close	19.13	19.00	18.83	18.85	19.04	18.79
N. Y. Dec. Close	18.46	18.38	18.21	18.15	18.35	18.15
Lp. July Close	10.21	10.03	10.05	10.00	10.07	9.99
Bom. Broach A./M. Highest	383	378	378	375/8	376	379
Bom. Broach A/M Lowest	380/8	374	375	373	373	376/8
Bom. Broach A/M Close	382	374	377/8	375/8	374/8	378/8

COTTON-GROWERS' BIG CONFERENCE

INTENSE CULTIVATION OF SMALL AREAS

INCREASED YIELD IN BETTER COTTON

The big meeting of the Cotton Growers and Ginners met in New Orleans on the 11th and 12th instant. Representatives from 800 cotton growing countries gathered together. The main point which received their utmost consideration was how best to produce more and better cotton by estricting the area of cultivation. In the following cabled summary of the outcome of the meeting received by Messrs. Devkaran Nanje from their New York friends gives an idea of the favourable effect of the method proposed.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanji cabled to their friends as under:—

"Reported meeting New Orleans 11th January 12th January to formulate plan systematic acreage production etc. Telegraph Report influence if any."

The following is the reply received as under:—

"Meetings resolution individually restricting acreage. Cultivate intensively small area; increase yield better cotton. Influence problematical."

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14th January 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m 30.024 inches (.036 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.948 inches (.058 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .042 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees (0.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.1 degrees (1.8 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 6th January 1928.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Resepves	5,07,50,000
Public Deposits	3,65,56,000
Other Deposits	70,69,48,000
Loans against securities per contra	nil.
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	4,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	nil.
Sundries	1,09,05,000
Total	90,14,09,000

The above balance sheet includes—
Deposits in London £912,500.
Advances and Investments in London £891,800.
Cash and balances at other Banks in London £65,900.
Percentage 12.18.
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	16,70,12,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,83,83,000
Loans	14,05,76,000
Cash Credits	28,84,79,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	15,02,07,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	40,71,000
Bullion	16,000
Dead Stock	2,77,35,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	nil.
Sundries	72,02,000
	80,46,29,000
Cash	9,67,80,000
Balances with other Banks	9,48,000
Total	90,14,09,000

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease.	
Public Deposits	Rs.	336,78,000
Other Deposits	„	118,68,000

ASSETS.

	Decrease.	
Bank's Investments	Rs.	5,36,000
Loans	„	227,10,000
Cash Credits	„	82,63,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	„	39,88,000
Cash	„	128,54,000

Percentage 12.18.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 11th January, 1928.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The East India Cotton Asso., Ltd.
Bombay, Jan. 12.

Description	Spot Prices. 12-1-28.	5-1-28.
Bengal F. G.	309	313
S/Punjab F. G.	307	311
Rajputana F. G.	309	313
P/American F. G.	415	
Comra. Fine	346	350

Description	Spot Prices. 12-1-28.	5-1-28
C. P. No. 1, Fine	307	374
C. P. No. 2, Fine	358	362
Khandesh F. G.	323	332
Muttia F. G.	324	

Hedge Contracts.	Futures. 12-1-28.	5-1-28.	Settlement Rates. 6-1-28.
Bengals, Dec/Jan.	307	311	307
March	340	347	342
Broach, April/May	375	382	378
Comra/F. Dec/Jan.	341	345	341
March	340	347	342

Receipts for the week ending 12th Jan.

	1928. Bales.	1927 Bales.
Bengals	12130	15288
Comras	127944	131658
Dholleras	6028	5128
Broach	300	165
Southerns	230	4903
Persians	56	
Americans	1458	6502
Egyptians		
E. Africans	399	282
Other Sorts		
Total	144274	163807

Exports for the week ending 12th Jan.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	4186
Continent	6078
China	
Japan	36100
Coast Ports	665
Total.	47123
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.	
Europe	8118
China, Japan & Coast Ports	71423
Total.	79549

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 12th Jan.

1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.
1059157	820732	1101428
	1924-25	1923-24
	827378	1119658

Exports from 1st Sept. to 12th Jan.

1927-28	1926-27	1925-26
United Kiadom 17317	592	10985
Continent 159603	90543	129142
China 3800	43378	67858
Japan	234066	205782
Coast Ports	9456	4774
U. S. A. 270		
Total. 415512	345035	538139
1924-26.		1923-24
United Kindom		
Continent		
China	18 70	51367
Japan	408448	343437
Coast Ports	6786	12190
U. S. A.	710	
Total	252447	795053

Bales.

Total expirts by rail 1st Sept. 1927 to 12th Jan. 1928 34355
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 12th Jan. 1928 *321124
Same period last year 355284
The estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th Jan. 1928 after taking into account 10,000 bales destroyed by the recent fires at the Cotton Depot 643891
Same time last year 447[illegible]

*Owing to a further reduction in the number of working spindles Mill Consumption is calculated at 58500 bales per month until further notice.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

	Bales.
Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. 1927 to 31st August 1928	11400
American Cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept. 1927 to 12th Jan. 1928	3078
American cotton at sea for India	2602

KUMAR BAGS PANTHER

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANTRAMPUR Jan. 14.

A troublesome panther which was killing Domestic Animals of farmers and which Measur about eight feet, was shot on the 13th instant by Maharaja Kumar Saheb, Heir-apparent, Sant State, from Timbherwa forests, about three miles from the Sant place.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Mr. J. Krishnamurti, Head of the Order of the Star at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DOMESTIC OCCURAENCE.

DEATH.

MOTILAL JUGALDAS VAKIL (Late Pleader of Thana) beloved father of Ratilal, expired yesterday at 5 p.m. Uthamana Ceremony to-day at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at Kanji Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Clan Stuart" arrived London on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

ORDER OF THE STAR.

Under the auspices of the Order of the Star, Mr. J. Krishnamurti, Head of the Order, will address a public meeting to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Members of the Common Jury summoned for the Fifth Criminal Sessions of 1927 and classified in Groups A and B are required to attend at the Sessions Court on the 2nd floor on Monday morning the 16th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

B. B. & C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held at Madhav Bhuvan, DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 17th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) All are earnestly requested to attend.

FREE AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY KAMATHIPURA.

In the month of December last the total number of attendence of patients was 1,530, out of which 200 were new cases. According to caste 1,305 were Hindus, 201 were Muslims and 24 Parsis. The number of children were 280. The number of male patients was 754 and females numbered 486.

KHOJA FREE DISPENSARY.

Mr. Hajee Bachoo Ally, the Hony. Secretary and Treasurer of the Bundalibhoy Mahomed, Khoja Shiah Isna-asary Jamat Free Dispensary, Palagalli, writes that 2,693 patients attended in the month of December 1927 in which there were 503 men, 1,038 women, 636 boys and 516 girls.

ALL-INDIA DIGAMBAR JAIN MAHASABHA.

On the occasion of the Panchkalyanak Mohotsava the 32nd anniversary of the All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha will be celebrated at Fatehpur (Dist. Jaipur, Rajputana) from 30th January to 2nd. February. All Dig. Jains are cordially invited to attend. Raisahib Kunwar Motilalji Raniwale Beawar has kindly consented to preside. The proposals to be discussed and passed should reach Amolakchand Jain, Joint General Secretary, All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha, Jawrirbag, Indore, before the 23rd. instant.

K. R. KAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1928, Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz, of Hunter College, New York City, America, will deliver at the Instituute premises (Sukhadvala Buildings, Ravelin Street, 172 Hornby Road, Fort,) a series of public lectures on "Indo-Iranian Philology," dealing with Semantic Etymology, and the history of cultural words. The first lecture will be on Monday, the 30th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

AYRAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

The volunteers of the Society's High School will go round making collections for the Building Fund of the Society during the fortnight following the Makar Sankrant Day, in the town and suburbs of Bombay. It is hoped that the public of Bombay will come forward to help the Society in their desire of having a school-building of their own for which this fund has been started.

CHESS IN S. MARATHA COUNTRY.

The Southern Maratha Country Chess Tournaments for this year, commenced on the 25th ultimo, on the Sangli Gymkhana Grounds, and ended on the 2nd instant. Most of the chess experts from various parts of the S. M. country took part in the tournament, and the enterprise was a perfect success. Mr. G. G. Mujumdar, the Durbar Poet of the Sangli State carried away the first prize without losing a single game.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Monday, the 16th instant.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Monday, the 16th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Ishikari Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

FREE EYE TREAIMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave of the Blind Relief Association, treated 170 patients in December last, of whom 125 were males and 45 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Fridays and Sundays. Spectacles were given free to five poor patients.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the G.I.P. Rly. Workers of Parel Workshop will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. behind Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel when resolutions regarding the following will be adopted:—

1 Protest for closing Foundry shop on Friday and Saturday. 2 Grievances of Carpenters. 3 Request for cancelling medical examination. 4 Recognition for assistant workers' claims and 5 Free local passes on Kurla and Chembur line.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF SOUTH INDIA.

The Press Photo Bureau, Triplicane, Madras, will shortly publish a volume entitled "The Pictorial History of South India for 1927," the main events being presented by illustrations, including the Congress and Conferences, H. E. the Viceroy's visit, H. E. the Commander-in-Cnief's visit, H. E. the Governor's tour, Mahatma Gandhiji's visit, Parliament Members' tour, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Silver Jubilee, Flood Havoc, Motor accidents, etc. The Book will be printed throughout on art paper and will be a permanent record of the activities of the year.

BAND AT THE SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band og the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1. March Medley, Martial Moments, Winter. 2. Overture, Le Domino Noir, Auber. 3. Valse, The Fairest in the Land, Ancliffe. 4. Selection, The Merry Widow, Lehar. 5. Intermezzo, By the Lake, Lange. 6. Selection, Rose Marie, Frimal. 7. Ballet Egyptian, Luigini. 8. Idylle, The Glow Worm, Lincke. 9. Fox Trot, Moon Light and Roses, Black.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE, POONA.

The following is a programme of lectures to be delivered at the Institute's Hall at Poona from January 18 to January 22. The lectures will begin at 6 p.m. (S.T.) everyday:

(i) Local Self-Government—Ideal and the way to achieve it—Culture of the people and the measures to attain high culture. (ii) Local Self-Government—Public Health and problems relating to it. (iii) Local Self-Government—Wealth or prosperity of the people—measures to secure and protect it. (iv) Local Self-Government—Administration and Finance. (v) Local Self-Government—Present methods and how far they satisfy the requirements.—Improvements necessary in the present methods.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m. News Bulletin. 11-20 a.m. Indian Gramophone Concert. 11-55 a.m. Market Prices. 12 noon Close Down.

TEA DANCE MUSIC.

4-30 p.m. Jimmie Little and his Filipino Dance Orchestra (In the Studio). 5-15 p.m. Talk "The Latest Fashions" By Belle Brummel. 5-30 p.m. Close Down

AN INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Mrs. J. F. Teasdale—Solo Pianoforte. The Bombay Chamber Orchestra, under th edimection of Edward Behr.

6-30 p.m. Orchestra. Overture "King Stephen," Beethoven (1770-1827). Symphonic Sketch "In the Steppes of Central Asia," Borodin (1834-1887). 6-40 p.m. Mrs. J. P. Teasdale. Ir. Selected Works. 7-0 p.m. Orchestra., For Strings "The Giant Fugue," Bach (1685-1750). Suite No. 2. From "Peer Gynt," Grieg (1843-1904). 1. Ingrid's Lament. 2. Arabian Dance. 3. The Home Coming. 4. Solvcig's Song. 7-20 p.m. Mrs. J. P. Teasdale: In Selected Works. 7-50 p.m. Orchestra. Study From "Tristan and Isolde" Wagner (1813-1833)). Danse des Bouffons, Rimsky-Korsakov (1804-1907). 7-45 p.m. Interval. 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin, Market Prices.

9-30 p.m. INDIAN PROGRAMME.

P. N. Dewoolkar—Vocal Music. Mangelal Thakur of Khamgaon—Thaus Solo. 10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

RULE OF THE ROAD.

MOTORS MUST GIVE WAY TO TRAM PASSENGERS

"A motor-car must always give way to a number of tram passengers", said the stipendiary magistrate at Selford, England, in mail week, in a case in which Jack Herbst, of Winwood Grange, Prestwich, Lancashire, pleading not guilty to driving a motor-car to the danger of the public on Bury New-road, was fined £5 and £1 10s. costs.

Herbst was said to have been driving at about 35 miles an hour, and to have slowed down to 15 miles an hour to pass a stationary tram-car. Three people were getting off the tram, and a little girl was knocked down. She received injuries to her shoulder. Herbst's licence was ordered to be endorsed.

This is in refreshing contrast to the Bombay practice. Our motorists regard themselves as the Kings of the Road here and the poor tramway passengers have to escape from them as best they can.

MR. K. S. VAKIL

RETURNS HOME AFTER WORLD TOUR

Mr. K. S. Vakil M. Ed. (Leeds), I.E.S., Educational Inspector Northern Division who was deputed by the Government of Bombay as a delegate to the Imperial Educational Conference in July last returned home after a world tour last Thursday. Mr. Vakil took an important part in the discussions at the Conference on Educational problems of the Empire. After acquainting himself with the High School and Collegiate education with special reference to industrial and technical educatio in England, Mr. Vakil went to the Continent and visited France Switzerland, Germany, and Austria. His main object was to study the High Scool—technical and industrial —education on the Continent with a view to improve our educational system. He attended the Locarno Educational Conference in August where he had an opportunity to exchange views with the representatives of various countries. On a special invitation from the World Educational Conference held at Toronto Mr. Vakil visited Canada and America. He spent some time in studying the teaching in the new Universities of the U. S. A. with a view to see whether their methods were of any use in India. After visiting Japan and the Philippine whose educational institutions he studied very carefully—Mr. Vakil has returned with new ideas, information and experience. It may be noted that Mr. Vakil is the Secretary to the Primary and Secondary Education Committee appointed by the Bombay Government, which has just begun its work, and it is hoped that his ideas, experience and information will be of great use to the Committee.

SUPPORT TO CALCUTTA MUSLIM LEAGUE

EFFORTS TO BRIDGE OVER MUSLIM SPLIT

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

At a public meeting of Muhammadans held last night, presided over by Maulana Vilayat Hussain, resolutions moved by Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, seconded by Mr. Hasrat Mohani and supported by Mr. Muhammad Hussain, were adopted, supporting the resolutions passed at the annual session of the All-India Muslim League, held at Lahore, regarding the Statutory Commission and Hindu-Muslim understanding, and declaring that the political portions of the resolutions passed at Calcutta and Lahore differed only in minor details, but that on the religious portions in connection with cow-slaughter and music before mosques, there was much difference, those of Calcutta being unacceptable to Muslims. The meeting also approved of the efforts to bring together the two sections of the community with the object of formulating a united Muslim demand.—A. P.

BRANCH OF MUSLIM LEAGUE IN PUNJAB

AFFILIATION WITH CALCUTTA SESSION

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

A meeting of the Mussalmans from different districts of the Punjab, which was held to-day at the house of Mr. Muhammad Alam, after three hours' discussion, unanimously resolved to form a provisional Punjab Muslim League and get it affiliated to the All-India Muslim League which recently met at Calcutta. Those present at the meeting constituted themselves into a provisional League. Maulana Abdul Quadir and Dr. Muhammad Alam being elected President and Secretary respectively. Messrs. Barkat Ali, Gaznafar Ali, M.L.A., and Pir Tajuddin were elected Vice-Presidents, and a Working Committee of 26 membbers was formed carry out the resolutions.—A. P.

MELBURNE BOYS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

A party of Melbourne grammar schoolboys, who are at present touring India, arrived at Delhi yesterday. They were personally conducted round the ridge by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Clarke, who heads the party, and the boys, dined with the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Birdwood before leaving for Lahore and Peshawar.—A. P.

VICTIM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

MIDDLE-AGED CHRISTIAN COMMITS SUICIDE

One more human being was sacrificed at the altar of unemployment when on Saturday Calmet Jacinto (45), a Christian of Juhu placed himself below a railway carriage at Wadi Bunder and was cut into pieces. From his pocket was found a note in his handwriting in pencil in which he said that he was committing suicide.

At an inquest held on Sunday the brother-in-law of the deceased told the Coroner's jury that the deceased was very much worried because he was out of employment for the last 18 months and could not get any work to do.

The jury considered the case before them "purely a case of suicide."

HAWKER SUCCUMBS TO STAB WOUNDS

CORONER'S JURY'S VERDICT

Vali Esmail, a hawker, aged 30, who was stabbed in the Dady Sethi Agiary Lane on Friday, the 6th instant, succumbed to his injuries at the G. T. Hospital on Saturday afternoon.

An inquest touching the death was held by the City Coroner the same evening when a verdict of death caused by haemorrhage from a stab wound on the back which penetrated the left lung, was recorded.

The Coroner's jury held Labhshanker Ambashanker, who is alleged to have indicted the wound on the deceased, in the course of an altercation and who is under arrest on suspicion, responsible for stabbing the deceased with a knife under such circumstances that his act was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased when admitted in the hospital had received three stab wounds and his breath smelt strongly of alcohol.

SUICIDE TO ESCAPE FROM CREDITORS

Worried by creditors, Vithal Subhana, a young tinmaker of Dadar, committed suicide by taking opium on Friday. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital on Saturday where he died.

The deceased who leaves a young widow behind him used to reside with his parents till some months ago, but his father had compelled him to live in a separate house as he (deceased) was spending all his earnings on gambling and drink.

The City Coroner's jury, at an inquest on Sunday, returned a verdict of suicide.

ROLLICKING HUMOUR AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

They crowned a new king of comedy at the Royal Opera House last night when a packed house, rocking for an hour of hilarious laughter, voiced "Long Pants" the funniest film of all time and Harry Langdon, its wistful, moon-faced little star, the greatest genius the motion picture has produced.

Painting a realistic portrait of a love-sick adolescent, that every man and woman past twenty recognized in their life, and every kid sympathized with, Langdon presented one of the most startling innovations comedy has ever known.

First there was an appealing love sequence, done in technicolors, a distinct departure in the comedy field, where the moonstruck youth dreamed of passionate conquests as a Rollo-like Romeo. Then there were daring bits of melodrama, daring for comedy that, without the constant convulsions the clown inspired, might well have been scenes from an "American Tragedy."

And last, and most remarkable of all, was Langdon's ever new methods of reserve and subtlety which have accounted for his sensational rise in the last two years to the throne of comic king of them all.

The Opera House will do well to let this run an extra week. The whole town will be talking about it in another day, and the whole town wanting to see it!

GLOBE CINEMA.

The first instalment of the first four episodes of the very sensational wild horse serial. "The Golden Stallion" will be shown from Saturday the 14th instant at The Globe Cinema, Shardhurst Road. A new chapter-play is always ushered in with some sort of expectation on the part of serial followers. No sooner has the excitement and suspense cooled of the previous serial than a new one is on. This time, this unusual serial starring "White Fury", undoubtedly, the king of all horses, bids fair to enlist further patronage for it commands attention. It tells the story of a fiery, embittered, wild horse, roaming the plains at the head of a heard of mustangs, ravaging the tamed horses of ranches. A big reward is offered for his head, dead or alive. It has a fine cast consisting of Lefty Flynn, famous Yale Football star, Joe Bonomo, world's strongest man Molly Malone, the winsome lass and others in support.

The Programme includes two reels of Monty Banks new Comedy.

WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

Weather has been dry except for local falls in Kashmir, Sonamarg reporting two inches.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

MODERN DON JUAN'S 1300 CONQUESTS.

GERMAN'S LURE FOR WIDOWS

News of the arrest of Franz Liefke, a handsome man with insinuating manners who has been engaged 1,300 times, has had an electrical effect on his ex-fiancees says the Perlin correspondent of the "Weekly Dispatch" in mail week.

From all parts of Germany the police are receiving letters from women, chiefly widows, who are anxious to give evidence against him.

Many of these letters are extremely pathetic, and show the agony through which Franz's victims went when they discovered that what the Germans call "a solid herr" whom they were to marry, was a Don Juan who had deceived them.

One woman handed over to him all her savings and was left destitute. Another broke down and sobbed when, after receiving the usual letter which Franz sent his victims saying he was forced to go away for a fortnight, she met a friend who was wearing on the engagement finger a ring which she herself had given the man, to whom she believed she was still engaged.

Already it is clear that Franz will require strong police protection when the army of deceived widows assembles in court to give evidence against him.

"But all women are not avengers," one writes. "I still love him."

BOMBAY HAND CARTMEN UNITE

RESOLVE TO OBSERVE HARTAL ON THE ARRIVAL OF COMMISSION

Under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala a mass meeing of the Hand-cartmen of Bombay was held in the open maidan of Chhota Kabrastan at the Play House on Wednesday night when a very large number of such men gathered together to form the Bombay Hand-Cartmen's Union. Mr. Jhabvala, in opening the proceedings of the meeting recounted the hardships and grievances of the hawkers and handcartmen of Bombay in doing which he principally dwelt on the treatment they received at the hands of the Police and the Municipal authorities. He strongly objected to the way in which justice was meted out to the men by Honorary Magistrates, namely, that if a poor man admitted fault even though he did not commit any he was fined one rupee, but if he did not admit because he did not commit one he was fined Rs. 5, Rs. 10 or Rs. 15.

Dr. Choksey thereafter also addressed the men Mr. Nimbkar then explained the doctrine of unionism in detail in a forceful speech and called upon the men to join together in observing the harta on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission.

Thereafter different handcartmen related their tales of woe at the hands of the police and Municipal authorities, of whom he said that he was on that very day fined Rs. 15 for calling out in a particular street.

A resolution was then passed supporting the action of the citizens of Bombay in boycotting the Royal Commission believing as it does that India's day of freedom cannot come by this or any other Commission and further deciding to observe hartal on the day of the arrival of the Commission in Bombay in which it seeks the hearty support of the people of Bombay.

Among the other resolutions passed was one protesting against the heavy license fees and license conditions imposed upon them by the Municipal authorities and requesting the Municipality to reduce the license fee to Re. 1 per year.

ADVANCE OF TELE-VISION

INTERESTING DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, Jan. 15.

New York.—A number of scientists, last evening, witnessed a demonstration designed to prove that tele-vision is almost sufficiently advanced for general introduction into home. On the machine a small plate was shown which presently became luminous and the face of the man manipulating the machine at electrical works three miles away grew visible. He was smoking cigar, and smoke was seen ascending. His remarks were distinctly heard. The face of a young woman then appeared. She was playing a mandoline, notes of which were clearly audible. When she showed the book its illustrations were plainly visible. It was admitted that the apparatus was not yet ready for market, but it was stated to be in advance of anything hitherto discovered.—Reuter's Special.

GURKHA WAR MEMORIAL

PENSIONERS FROM NEPAL ATTEND

GORAKHPORE, Jan. 13.

The unveiling of the Gurkha war memorial by the Commander-in-Chief here was a most impressive ceremony and was attended by detachments of British and Gurkha officers, non-commissioned officers and riflemen from each battalion of the Gurkha Rifles. A noticeable feature was the number of pensioners who had travelled from Nepal to see the memorial. Many of them had brought with them their families. Later in the day His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Gorakhpore for Fyzabad en route to Delhi.—A. P.

KOLABA DISTRICT CONFERENCE

LIST OF IMPORTANT TOPICS.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Jan. 13.

It has been now finally decided to ho'd the Kolaba District Conference at Veshwee, near Alibag and preparations are nearly complete. Mr. Kelkar has accepted the Presidentship. Mr. P Nagarkar is the elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. The dates fixed are January 24 and 25.

Important subjects on which the Conference is expected to pass resolutions are (1) Increase in assessment (2) city-survey, (3) Simon Commission (4) Mahad Satyagraha and removal of untouchability (5) Small Holdings Bill (6) Photo-registration Bill (7) Bridge on Dharamtar Creek (8) Necessity of District Court (9) Hindu-Muslim Unity (10) Village Panchayats and rural reform (11) Prohibition (12) Swadeshi and Khaddar (13) Unification of Konkan.

The Conference is supported from all parts of the District since all sections of the people find that the topics before the Conference touch versatile interests. "Konkan", the local weekly journal and "Konkan-Samachar" of Pen have both made some useful suggestion, the former in particular emphasising the need of high-class Hindus and well-to-do classes adopting a sympathetic attitude towards the backward and the depressed and the working-class and agricultural workers.

Mr. Hood, the popular retiring Collector was entertained at a party held under the auspices of the Kolaba Maternity and infant Welfare Association. He was entertained privately also at some places. Speeches were made in his praise for the tact and sagacity he had shown in deciding many intricate public topics.

Messrs. Pandit and Sakhalkar, who have been working in the neighbourhood of Alibag for the removal of untouchability and who have been conducting a small monthly called "Vidhayak" are now elected as Secretaries of an association started recently and called "Asprishyodhara Mandal". Among the office-bearers, there are gentlemen belonging to all communities among Hindus.

BABASAHEB KHARE DEAD

MOVEMENTS IN NASIK.

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, Jan. 12.

Not only the Nasik city but the whole of Nationalist Maharashtra will be mourning the demise of Mr. Babasaheb Khare, who suddenly passed away yesterday morning. Mr. Khare and Balasaheb Deshpande of Ahmednagar helped to a great extent to push on the Swadeshi and Swarajya propaganda of the late Lokmanya in the years 1906/8. Latterly, Mr. Khare turned a spiritualist and although he had resumed practice after his release from jail, his heart was never in it.

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru's lecture and Mr. R. G. Pradhan's announcement to start a monthly journal "Indian Commonwealth" have aroused great interest here in the political questions of the day. As usual, the young people mostly students of the Hansraj Pragji Thakarsey College and the local High Schools are particularly enthusiastic about the boycott of Simon Commission and the Swaraj constitution.

"Lokasatta," "Swadhanna" and "Swatantrya", all the three local newspapers have written supporting the Congress resolutions and regretting Hakim Ajmal Khan's death. A meeting was also held to place on record Nasik people's grief at the death of the late Hakimjee.

The new school board of the District Local Board has been elected with Mr. Shindore as the Chairman.

Mr. Gopalrao Desai of Bhagur has written to thank publicly all those who made kind enquiries after his health. It will be remembered that a few weeks back he was beaten by some unknown person finding him alone and that led to his lying down in the hospital for some time.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

ALL-INDIA T. U. C. UNABLE TO SEND DELEGATION

Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, has sent the following telegram to the Secretary, Congress Working Committee at Benares:—"On account of the sudden change of venue of the Working Committee meeting it is difficult for the All-India Trade Union Congress to send a delegation to meet the Working Committee at Benares."—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Phalton and the Raja and Rani of Akalkot at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday, the 14th instant.

The Yuvaraj of Limbdi and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Buckley lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday the 14th instant.

Lady Ridley left Government House, Bombay, on Saturday the 14th instant.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Stanley Jackson and Lady Jackson drove in state to the Race Course where the Governor presented a Cup bearing his name to Mr. H. Pregson whose 'Stolen Horse" the trophy. "Nightraj" and Pride of Priestown" were placed.

Sir Stanley Jackson met Bengal members of the Assembly to-day.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, leader of the Bengal Swaraj party, left for Benares to-night to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the Leaders Conference.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1928.

THE RESERVE BANK BILL.

The cat is now out of the bag. Everybody had been on tip toe to know what the new Reserve Bank Bill was going to be. Hints have been thrown out from various interested quarters that it was going to be a great improvement on the original Shareholders' Bank scheme, and would incorporate all or nearly all the suggestions made by Indian leaders in and out of the Assembly. Those who were gullible enough to believe in such fairy stories must have been rather bitterly disillusioned on Saturday morning when they saw the new Bill in the papers If it was only this that Sir Basil Blackett had to offer, then he might have saved himself all the trouble of going "Home" to convince (?) the Secretary of State and bring him round to the Indian point of view. For all that we can see this new Bill is practically the old Bill that went up to the Joint Select Committee in June last. The shareholder is still there, and it is he that is to select the Directors, though this time by proxy. There are to be five separate Registers of shareholders, and this is made out to be a great concession to popular opinion, because each area will now have a man of its own choice (?) on the Board. The shareholders of each Register are to appoint first delegates for their own Register, and then these delegates are to elect Directors. It is not very clear from Section 10 (7) whether each body of delegates is to act separately or whether they are to come together in one body when the election of Directors has to take place, but we presume the latter will be the case. Whichever it is, we would ask our readers seriously to consider whether this is any real improvement in the constitution, and whether it is going to give us the capable and independent men that the country is anxious to have on the Board of the Reserve Bank.

Why did we object to the original constitution? We did it because, our experience of the working of joint-stock companies told us that election by shareholders was an eye-wash. We knew that shareholders in flourishing concerns where their dividends were safe, did not take the trouble even to attend meetings, and that there was frequently great difficulty in even getting a quorum. We knew that such meetings of shareholders were consequently meetings of the friends or the employees of the Managing Agents, and that election of Directors by a general meeting of shareholders was generally confirmation of names put forward by the Managing Agents. This was why we so strongly objected to the Board of the Reserve Bank being appointed in the same way, that is, by a so-called general meeting of shareholders. We further pointed out that in the case of the Reserve Bank, the position was even worse, as its capital and its dividends were very amply secured, and it would be more than human to expect any shareholder to evince any anxiety about its Directorate. This was our objection to the original scheme. Sir Basil Blackett after his picnic "Home" tells us that the new one is a great improvement. But, is it any improvement? The shareholders and their meetings remain. Only, there will be five meetings instead of one. The Managers of the Bank will have to undergo a little more trouble. They will have first to get their own men elected as delegates at these so-called shareholders' meetings which no independent shareholder will bother to attend, and which will, therefore be attended by friends and dependants or employees of the management. Then this wonderful body of nominees of the management seriously propose and second names in their delegates' meeting—and only such names will be put forward as are welcome to the management. Instead of one farce being enacted, there will be two. It is clear that Sir Basil Blackett thinks he can easily fool the public, or he would not venture to put before them a scheme of this kind and call it an improvement.

To enable this old scheme in a new garb, better to go down with the general public, it is provided that every applicant shall at least get one share, so that many thousand people may get the opportunity of becoming shareholders and on that account support the scheme, but may we ask: Is this Reserve Bank scheme meant to be a largesse at the expense of the country? If it is not, then this bribe to the public to make them swallow the shareholders' scheme becomes very reprehensible. To make this largesse really tempting, Sir Basil Blackett has gone back on his own previous proposals, and increased the rate of dividend to a possible 7 per cent. There are meticulous provisions in Schedule No. 3 to this end, and the impression sought to be given is that this 7 per cent. will be reached with difficulty and after many years. There is even talk of 1/8th of one per cent. being the minimum gradation. Let us remind our readers that the whole of the assets of the Currency Reserves are to be handed over to the new Reserve Bank. Let us remind them that the interest earnings alone of the securities in this Reserve to-day amount to some 4 to 5 crores. Let us remind them that a 5 per cent. dividend calls for only 25 lacs a year and that a 7 per cent. dividend will call for only 35 lacs. They will then appreciate that all this talk of dividends going up gradually by eighths is bunkum and they will then understand that there is no justification whatsoever for handing over such immense assets and such a huge income to a body of shareholders who have no earthly claim to it. This is another of the drawbacks of the shareholders' scheme, and is one more reason why the Bank should be a State Bank. Then alone will all income of the Reserves accrue to the country as it has always done in the past and it does to-day.

A CALL TO ACTION.

No man has brought out the enormity of the insult offered by the Statutory Commission more clearly or more poignantly than Mahatma Gandhi himself, whose long-pent-up feelings on the subject have at last found full and passionate expression. Referring to the appointment of the Commission in his article in "Young India" on the independence resolution, Mahatmaji writes:

"The act of appointment needs for an answer not speeches, however heroic they may be, but corresponding action adequate to the act of the British Minister, his colleagues and his followers. Supposing the Congress had passed no resolution whatsoever but had just made a bonfire of every yard of foreign cloth in its possession and induced a like performance on the part of a whole nation, it would have been some answer, though hardly adequate to what the act of appointment means. If the Congress could have brought about a strike of every Government employee beginning with the Chief Judges and ending with the petty peons, not excluding soldiers, that act would have been fairly adequate answer". In three short sentences Mahatma Gandhi has not only condemned the Commission but has also indicated the lines of work to be taken up as an effective reply to the Commission. The real challenge by Lord Birkenhead means, he says, "Act if you dare." As a fitting reply to the challenge the Mahatma has made two suggestions. As regards the first, the boycott of foreign cloth, he has shown and led the way with a determination unsurpassed in history. When the country proves its patriotism and loyalty to him by working out the suggestion, he is ready as he ever has been to resume his lead to carry the boycott movement to its legitimate conclusion.

As if in response to Mahatmaji's passionate call to action, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is reported to have formulated a cut and dry programme, including, of course, the boycott of the Commission, but laying greater stress on the boycott of foreign cloth and intensive mass organisation. Those who have seen how Pandit Malaviyaji has set his heart on the restoration of Hindu-Muslim unity and the removal of untouchability root and branch will have no doubt that these two nation-welding items of work are an integral part of Panditji's scheme of National Sangathan, a right step forward from the Hindu Sanghathan. His proposed visit to Lahore in company with Dr. Ansari and his convening at Allahabad the meeting of the Sanatana Dharma Maha Sabha are obviously to win wider support for the unity resolution of the Congress to which he has whole-heartedly pledged himself. His visit to Bombay is in all probability to enlist the support of the local mill-owners for his Swadeshi campaign. We are confident that the Working Committee and the All-India Parties Conference at Benares will adopt Panditji's programme and trust that under the combined lead of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ansari and Pandit Malaviya the country will loyally work out that programme.

A PUERILE STATEMENT.

Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi, ex-Minister, can ill-conceal his chagrin at the discomfiture of the Shafi clique. He has issued a statement which contains more abuse and misrepresentation than argument. He challenges Mr. Jinnah's assertion that the Calcutta session of the League was better attended than any since 1913 except the session at Lucknow in 1916. But in venturing to contradict this assertion of Mr. Jinnah he discreetly refrains from giving his own figures to the contrary, and as discreetly withholds the tell-tale fact, revealed by Malik Barkat Ali, once a follower of Sir Mahomed Shafi, that at Lahore a resolution was carried "with the support of Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi, representing sixty votes from Bengal when Bengal members of the Council of the Muslim League were mustered strong at Calcutta to give just the opposite vote to what Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi was pleading for at Lahore." Mr. Ghaznavi's puerility reaches its climax when he says that there were hardly any "influential" Muslim leaders at the Calcutta session and that "apart from one or two such as Sir Ali Imam the rest were the shining lights of the Congress." Evidently, Mr. Ghaznavi, ex-Minister, has official notions of influence and in his eyes to be a Congress light is to forfeit influence. But he cannot get round the fact that, the All-India Khilafat Conference, the Jamit-ul-Ulema, and most Provincial Muslim Leagues have declared for the boycott of the Simon Commission. In a few days all the Provincial Muslim Leagues will have endorsed the Calcutta decisions Not even officials will be deceived by the ex-Minister's statement.

THE NEXT WAR.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is evidently not a believer in the idea that the horizon for peace is likely to clear soon. He told the officers and members of the Gurkha Rifles on the occasion of unveiling a War Memorial for the regiments at Gorakhpur that "the last war had not yet been fought." "We must all prepare for the next war", His Excellency observed but he was uncertain about the precise location of the next human carnage. "When and where the next war will be fought none can tell." As India is to be at the mercy of the military moloch of the British Empire, it is convenient for the school of military strategists of the Empire to adhere to the idea that the next land war will be on the North West Frontier and that India must, therefore, be saved from this calamity, at her own expense of course, by strengthening her defences. This is to be done not by evolving schemes for a real national army for India but by the provision of mobile Expeditionary Forces, of huge aerodromes to house magnificent air flotillas, by the addition of two flying Corps and various other measures, for which India must pay, Britain being ready to oblige with men and munitions. For the next naval war, the Singapore Base is being made ready and it is quite likely that India will be asked to contribute for the upkeep of this naval defence.

MAHADEO GOVIND RANADE.

MAN OF GIANT INTELLECT AND WIDE VISION

(BY V. N. NAIK.)

Exactly twenty-seven years ago, passed away from our midst on the 16th of January 1901 at the age of 59 a personality whose life-work embraced the full circle of our national activities. Mahadeo Govind Ranade was a personality to whom the India of his times looked up as its guide, philosopher and friend, on almost every aspect of our national life. It may be said of him, in truth and fact, that he was the leader of leaders, a man who moulded heroes out of clay. Ranade's vision was as sweeping as that of Raja Ram Mohun Roy. Raja Ram Mohan Roy died at Bristol in 1833. Ranade was born in Maharashtra in 1842. The life of one was spent in Bengal between the years that saw the early establishment of British power in that Presidency, while Ranade was born at a time when British rule had just begun to consolidate itself in Western India. Speaking of Dadabhai Nowroji Ranade has referred to the three stages of British rule in India, namely, those of conquest, consolidation and reconstruction. Ranade along with Dadabhai, though he was Dadabhai's junior by seventeen years, witnessed this entire transformation till the end of 1900. Dadabhai lived on for seventeen years more to formulate India's demand for Swaraj as the only panacea for all her ills, from the Congress Presidentship of 1906, which practically closed his political career. Ranade has described Dadabhai as a man in a century. The remark is equally applicable to Ranade himself, for the like of him are hardly born once in a century or ten centuries. There was one Raja Ram Mohan Roy and there was also one Ranade ---both geninses and giants of their times who devoted all their energy and effort to reconstruct the edifice of the India that was to be.

HIS POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE.

Ranade's sound political instinct and his capacity to take a proper measure of men and affairs were equalled by very few leaders of his day, among them being the stalwart Sir Pherozshah Mehta, who was ever proud to own himself as of the school of Ranade, "a robust optimist like my friend Ranade," as he put it, in his remarkable from the Congress platform in 1904. Ranade was in Government service throughout his entire public career but that did not prevent him from working actively and fearlessly in the cause of his country. He was, in political matters, in close touch with Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozshah Mehta, he was the soul of the national movement in the Maharashtra of his day, one of the founders of the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona and of the Deccan Sabha that came later. He contributed largely to the Sabha's journal. He wrote in that journal on political, administrative and economic subjects. He was not absent from a single sessions of the Indian National Congress. In fact, it is said of him that he organised the National Social Conference and made it meet in the same place in which the Congress was held year after year, just to enable himself to be present at the Congress and guide its deliberations from the inside. Soon after his retirement from the bench, he was to be the General Secretary of the Congress. But he died in harness and that hope remaind unfulfilled. It was mainly at his instance, that the first Congress was to be assembled at Poona. The venue had to be changed to Bombay because of the outbreak of cholera at that time in the capital of the Maharashtra.

PROPHET AND SEER.

Ranade's faith in his country was that of a prophet and seer combined, for it was based on a full knowledge of the historical and social forces that had made India what it was, as also on the intiunition and wisdom born of that knowledge. A nation that had lived so long, Ranade often used to say, inspite of the changes and chances of fortune, is providentially reserved for better days. Like the Hebrew prophets of old Ranade thought of his people "as the chosen of God." And it was no shibboleth with him. It was a matter of deep conviction, a conviction that inspired him to work for Mother India all the years of his very strenuous and intensive public life. That work was begun soon after he had left his college in the sixtees of the last century and continued till the very end of his life here below. His address to the Social Conference at Lahore, read for him by Mr. Gokhale, as he could not be present there in person,

(Continued on page 10).

EYE EXERCISES AND MY EXPERIENCE

ADVOCACY OF NATURE'S REMEDIES

(BY SHRIMANT BALASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI, CHIEF OF AUNDH.)

I have been doing the Eye Exercises given by Mr. Bernarr Macfadden of the Macfadden Publications, Inc. New York City, in his very valuable book on "Strengthening the Eyes" for about a year and also the exercise of gazing at the sun regularly every day and I have found to my great surprise and satisfaction that there is a tremendous improvement in my sight as a result of these exercises. I used glasses for nearly 20 years, but now I have absolutely given them up and I can now read, write, paint and also draw pictures with naked eyes. I published this experience of mine in some of the vernacular papers in Poona and Bombay and as a consequence of this, I have been receiving daily numerous letters of enquiry from various quarters, requesting me to supply the necessary information in connection with these eye exercises.

I am arranging to publish the required information in some Marathi papers and magazines, but for the benefit of those, who do not understand Marathi and who know English, I think it is also necessary to publish this valuable information in English and with this view, I am giving below that much information only which will, I hope, certainly prove of great use to the general public.

HARM OF PALLIATIVE MEASURES.

There is now-a-days a growing tendency in our country to wear glasses for some reason or other. The number of short-sighted and long-sighted men and women is rapidly increasing every day and as a remedial measure the use of glasses is made on an extensive scale. Lakhs of rupees are thus absolutely wasted. Resorting to glasses as soon as any visual discomfort is experienced is a mistake. The glasses keep the eyes artificially trained, the natural result being that they call for more and more powerful lenses. The glasses do not at all improve the weak condition of the eyes. The proper thing would, therefore, be to find out and remove the cause of the condition, whether constitutional or local. Then all palliative measures would be unnecessary.

I am going to deal briefly in this article with the natural measures which can be profitably adopted by any man or woman of any age to cure the defects and diseases of the eyes. If the exercises and natural remedies are resorted to, I am sure they will improve the sight considerably and there will be no need of using spectacles at all.

It is quite evident that the exercise of the eyes will strengthen these organs just as exercise of any other part of the body will strengthen that part. Exercise of any group of muscles not only tends directly to strengthen those muscles, but it so improves the circulation as to improve the condition of the adjacent parts. If any part of the body is weak, flabby, ineffective, exercises which involve the use of the muscles in that region will have a strengthening and toning up effect. This specially applies to exercises for the muscles of the eye.

EXERCISE EYE MUSCLES.

Most persons will be surprised, perhaps even amazed, at the improvement in the condition of the eyes resulting from 2 or 3 weeks of proper exercise of the eye muscles. This does not mean that one should keep up this work for only two or three weeks. If you will make it a daily practice you can expect to enjoy strong eyes and good vision to perhaps the end of life.

The eye exercises are very simple indeed. They should be practised, not once a day, but at least twice a day. The best time to do this is the time of sun-rise and the time of sun-set. The principal eight exercises which should be done are detailed below.

EYE EXERCISES.

Exercise 1:—Turn and stretch the eyes far to the left. Then turn and stretch them far to the right, continuing the movement back and forth from left to right ten times or more without moving the head.

Exercise 2:—Turn the eyes upward, that

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

Multi-lateral Mumbling To Usher Peace.

The United States Embassy in London has transmitted to the British Foreign Office Mr. Kellogg's latest philosophizing about universal peace by outlawing war through the praiseworthy stratagem of multi-lateral undertakings. These multi-lateral mumblings to usher in an era of universal peace are, however, beset with many initial difficulties, not the least of which is the absence of good-will regarding naval development between America and Great Britain. Mr. Kellogg also has other difficulties, not connected with the British unwillingness to budge an inch from the attitude announced in Mr. Baldwin's reply to the Ponsonby Peace Letter. While the British Premier is afraid to take any step which involves Britain's reducing herself to the position of a fifth rate power, M. Briand, as Mr. Kellogg notices, shrewdly suggests now that the multi-lateral treaty for outlawing war should be restricted to wars or aggression. This is, according to Mr. Kellogg, going back on the original comprehensive formula first suggested by M. Briand, but this does not prevent the French Foreign Minister from declaring in a Press interview that the horizon for peace was now clearing.

The Rise of the East.

A Free Press message from London says that European Powers are a little disconcerted, at the significance of the King of Afghanistan's advent into world politics but that the Eastern nations like Turkey and Russia are much elated at the prospect of the rise of the East. We would like to know more fully of the facts on which the Free Press has based its conclusions. But the conclusions are likely enough. The Western Powers have long been accustomed to exploit or dominate the East. But when following Japan, Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan assert their independence, and when repercussions of their independence are even to-day visible in Egypt, India, and China, the Big Powers of the West are naturally not a little perturbed. Their first attempt will, as usual, be nominally to befriend the strong Eastern Powers but in fact to isolate them from the rest, as they did to some extent with Japan. The only reply to this move is the expediting of the Federation of the Eastern States. We have no doubt the idea is thoroughly acceptable to His Majesty King Amanullah. But as the Federation can be a success only on the basis of democracy the people should lead the way.

Root Cause.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, whose article on the mill strike we published in our Sunday's issue, has put his finger on the root cause of the trouble. He says that the present position is due to the serious and protracted slump in the textile trade against which the Yarn Bill was utterly inadequate protection and which was only aggravated by the forced 18 pence exchange. The latter measure he justly describes as an "act of spoliation, concealed but crushing in its consequences", a "measure of legalised brigandage." He finds fault with the mill-owners for their accepting the Yarn Bill. But he should see that they had little choice in the matter. He is, however, quite right in suggesting that the mill-owners, the operatives and indeed the whole country should unite in demanding from Government the normal 16d. ratio and the full measure of protection recommended by the Textile Tariff Board. That is an inseparable part of any permanent solution of the present industrial crisis. Mr. Mehta asks the mill-owners and workmen to place their united demand before the Legislature. But can Congressmen fight on their behalf without modifying the Madras mandate?

"Forward" Congress Number.

The Congress Number for 1927 of the premier nationalist daily of Calcutta is in fitting succession to its previous efforts. The present volume is remarkable for the statistical lore exhibited in a large number of the articles. Economic and industrial problems of Bengal find as much importance in the volume as Indian political problems. Of particular interest to the student of Bengal's industrial development will be found the article on "Manufacture of Rain-proof garments" by Dr. A. R. S. Roy and the very learned essay on "The Bell Metal industry of Murshidabad" by Monoranjan Banerjee. Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar's article "First-step in Industrialization" disproves the frequently made facetious criticism that academic economists can not be practical in their suggestions. The "Forward" Congress Number for 1927 is a mine of information and the student of modern Indian political and industrial progress will find it useful to preserve it as a reference book.

RETURN TO 16D. RATIO?

SIR BASIL'S DELICATE POSITION.

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S ANXIETY ABOUT BOMBAY STRIKE.

POSSIBILITY OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Government of India, it is understood, are watching with great anxiety the progress of the industrial strike in Bombay. In fact, it is freely stated in well-informed circles that the occurrence of the strike just on the eve of the session of the Assembly is very unfortunate from the point of view of the Government of India, especially of the Finance Member who is also the leader of the House in the Assembly. The reason as to why, Sir Basil should feel uncomfortable, it is said, is that he assurred the Assembly only in the last Delhi session that the establishment of the ratio at 16d. would inevitably result in big industrial strikes while the stabilisation of the rupee at 18 pence would prevent the possibility of strikes. It will be remembered that the fate of the ratio was decided by two votes one of which was that of Mr. N. M. Joshi, the member for Labour, who made it clear that his vote for the 18d. ratio was in the sincere belief that 16d. would result in strikes and unrest while 18d. would prevent it.

WHY THEY VOTED FOR 18D.

It is true that the statement of Sir Basil Blackett was challenged in no uncertain terms by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Birla and others but they all were considered to be Capitalists and so not as disinterested as the Finance Member, with his international reputation as a currency expert. The votes of several Muslim members and of Mr. Joshi, Mr. Sarvotnama Rao and many other members were cast for 18d. because of the warning of Sir Basil about the injury to the world of workers. Since the outbreak of the recent strike, reports have been received here that the mill-owners have in their conferences with the Labour leaders convinced them that 18d. is largely responsible for the present deadlock and unrest and that in consequence appeals have been made to the Finance Member to intervene and uphold the cause of labour against that of the mill-owners.

The argument is said to be: Believing your advice, we supported 18d. and the stri has come in spite of all your assurances. You almost promised us Government's support to protect Labour if the right ratio was established; now give us the help.

STATEMENTS OF SIR BASIL AND SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS.

In this connection, it is understood representations are being made to the Finance Member that by the terms of his speech on the ratio legislation he is in honour bound to uphold Labour's case. It is stated that the representation draw attention to two statements made in the Assembly, one by Sir Basil and the other by Sir Purushottamdas and to claim that by reason of Labour's choice of Sir Basil's lead in preference to that of Sir Purushottamdas, it has a pre-established right on Government's support. The representation, it is believed, expresses satisfaction that owing to Sir Basil's acceptance of the extension of his office, Labour has been enabled to approach him in his own tenure of office to make good his promise instead of having to appeal to a Finance Member just fresh to office and without any of the moral obligations of Sir Basil.

WILL MILL-OWNERS YIELD?

It is also freely stated that the mill-owners have given friends of Labour to understand and authorised them to convey it to the Government of India that the mill-owners might see their way to yield to Labour in a very large measure if even now the 16d. ratio is established on the statute and thus the purchasing capacity of the millions of masses is increased. The mill-owners estimated the total annual loss directly incurred by the industry at 2-1/2 crores of rupees. They hold that apart from the general trade revival which they expect under 16d. they can easily meet Labour's demands for the full benefit of wages of any increased output of Labour if 16d. is established. The ratio has so far been taken as a dead issue, but since the strike the ratio question is once again in the forefront of discussion in Delhi circles.

Following are the passages on which the representation which has either been officially made or is soon expected to be made and intimation has been informally given, relies. The passages are said to be taken from the official report of the Assembly proceedings.

RELEVANT PASSAGE FROM SIR BASIL'S SPEECH.

The first passage is taken from the speech of the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett on the motion that the ratio bill be taken into consideration and is reported on page 1750 of the Assembly debate of 7th March, 1927:

"Look again at the case of the factory hands and industrial and commercial employees generally. It is not denied that the hope of effecting a concealed reduction of wages is nakedly present in the minds of many of the advocates of 1s. 4d. Are the House satisfied that the real wages of the workers all over India are on a scale which justifies an all round reduction of something like 11 per cent.? Clearly, this is not the case. Even, if there are particular industries where wages are at present unduly high, the Currency Commission are on sure ground in saying that it is not sound policy to use the currency policy as a level to reduce wages. And even in the special case of wages in Bombay Cotton mills, are the House prepared to decree a heavy cut? A big Bombay mill-owner was once asked not long ago if he thought wages could stand a reduction and his answer was 'as a mill-owner yes: as a humanitarian no.' The inevitable result of a reduction of the exchange to 1sh. 4d. would be a series of strikes all over the country, in the cotton industry, in the jute mills, in the iron and steel works, wherever the employers are unwilling to make a corresponding increase in money wages. Even supposing that the Government were prepared to stand silently by as strike after strike took place and leave the employers to fight the matter out, with their employees, does Sir Victor Sassoon, really think that when his workmen come to him and say, 'You have made a cut of 11 per cent. in the value of our wages and we want a rise,' he can reply 'no, we have not cut your wages. It is the Government who have cut your wages They have done it in the interest of India Incidentally, of course, it helps our pockets, but it only means that you will no longer waste your money on extravagant luxuries and be willing to work harder.'

"SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS WAS RIGHT."

This speech of the Finance Member as the representation is said to point out made a deep impression on the the friends of Labour and decided them to support 18d. They also interpret the sentence which runs 'even supposing that the Government were prepared to stand silently by as strike after strike took place' to mean that in the contingency of a strike as the outcome of the ratio, the Government would be in duty bound to intervene to protect Labour. The representation, it is stated, asks that a Committee be appointed if necessary to investigate into the statement that the ratio is one of the causes of the present unrest and if the answer is in the affirmative then Government do take steps to prevent the Labour world suffering on that account. In this connection, attention is drawn to the reply of Sir Purushottamdas to Sir Basil and opinion is expressed that events seem to indicate that possibly Sir Purushottamdas was right and not Sir Basil.

In his reply, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas stated, vide page 1804 Assembly debates of 7th March 1927. "The Hon' the Finance Member warned us about strikes. Nothing else can lead to strike more surely and more unmistakably than if you try to push through this 1sh. 6d. and stabilise it..... I submit that it is no use contending that Labour wages will go at 1sh. 6d. They are bound to go down. The difference is this. They will go down then numerically and in volume."

In case, the strike is not over by the time the Assembly meets, there is every possibility of an adjournment motion to draw the attention of the Government to the strike and urge them to take action. —Free Press.

HOW FREE IRELAND DOES IT

CUTTING DOWN MILITARY EXPENDITURE

TERRITORIAL FORCE TO BE RECRUITED

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Rugby.—Big changes in the Irish Free State Army are to take place. As foreshadowed by President Cosgrave some time ago, the Government has now decided on the recruitment of a territorial force with a view to cutting down the standing army to the lowest possible minimum. Four thousand men between the ages of 18 and 21 are called on to join immediately the new force, which is styled the "B" Class Reserve. They will be required to serve from one to three months in the army, and six years in the Reserve.

Although only 4,000 recruits are asked for at once, it is expected that within a few months, double or probably treble this number will join the new force. It is hoped gradually to reduce the standing army to a small standard body of men composed principally of instructors and first class troops. In the first year of its existence during the civil war the army of the Free State cost ten millions sterling. This has been reduced gradually until this year, when the estimated expenditure was two millions. It is estimated that the new scheme will effect a further reduction of one and a half millions.—B.O.W.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S EUROPEAN OUTLOOK

"INDIA ONLY A PAYING MEMBER

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

"India is a member only for payment and not for participation, in the League of Nations" said Saraladevi, presiding over a meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association this evening. India was, she said, not represented by her people and had no voice in the counsels of the League of Nations though made to pay even more than Italy and Japan. The League had an entirely European outlook and was for consolidating the supremacy of that continent over Asia and Africa.

The Education Secretary of the Association urged the utility of teaching the constitution of the League of Nations in schools.—Free Press.

GAEKWAR IN POONA

POONA, Jan. 15.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda arrived at Poona yesterday with the object of making inquiries into the studies of his grandson, Prince Pratap Singh Rao, the heir-apparent, who is studying at the Deccan College. His Highness left today for Bombay en route to Baroda, and will reach Baroda on Monday morning. His arrival at Baroda will be public. The Maharaja paid a surprise visit to Manjri farm.—A. P.

"SLAPPING PRESIDENT IN FACE"

CONSTRUCTION OF WARSHIPS

DEMOCRAT MEMBER'S OPPOSITION

LONDON, Jan. 15

Washington.—Disregarding Mr. Wilbur's recommendation, which is believed to have been made after consultation with President Coolidge, that the date of completion of the naval construction plan should be omitted, the Naval Committee adopted a resolution by 15 votes to one urging that any future building programme must stipulate the completion of vessels within a specified time. The Committee also adopted a resolution by 15 votes to nil with a view to preventing the President from suspending construction of any warships at any time without the consent of Congress.

The Committee expressed the opinion that the plan must at least temporarily be postponed as some members were not prepared to support the plan in the present form. It is considered in many circles that the programme will actually cost 740,000,000 dollars. A Democrat Committee-man, who was the only member opposing the resolutions, described the second resolution to be "like slapping the President in the face."—Reuter.

COOLIDGE TO OPEN PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

COLOMBIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Washington.—President Coolidge and party left for Key West to embark on a battleship for Cuba for opening the sixth Pan-American Conference at which 21 Republics will discuss matters of common interest and concern. In view of the prospect of the United States' relations with Nicaragua coming up for discussion, the Colombian delegates have been instructed to remain neutral. Colombia had long cherished feelings of resentment against the United States owing to the latter's recognition of the revolution by which Panama broke way from Colombia and formed a separate Republic, thus making it possible for the United States to build the Panama Canal. Consequently, if the neutral attitude mentioned above is observed, it is believed it as most unlikely that many other Latin American delegations will stoutly oppose the United States' Pan-American policy. The Argentine will reaffirm her declaration of foreign policy for the right of self-determination and independence of the peoples of America.—Reuter.

The "Englishman" understands that His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey will shortly proceed on four months' leave.

A Calcutta message says:—Lord and Lady Cornwallis were the guests of honour at a largely attended party given by the British Indian Association on Sunday.

"TALK OF BOYCOTT--A SMOKE-SCREEN."

"PROTEST BUT CO-OPERATE."

COMMISSIONERS ADVISED TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH INDIANS

SIR. FREDERICK ON SIMON COMMISSION

LONDON, Jan. 15.

"Protest but co-operate" is the advice underlying a long article by Sir Frederick Whyte in the "Observer" analysing the prospects of the Statutory Commission's success and saying that on a careful review of all that is implied in the process the Commission will follow. Lord Birkenhead was justified in saying that "the Indian people are given the opportunity for participating in the framing of the constitution which had never been given in the whole history of any people in a similar position." Moreover, Sir John Simon has placed his own purpose beyond doubt and inasmuch as Mr. Baldwin has made the Chairman's words his own, it can safely be predicted that the facts of the case will be too strong for a boycott and a protest will give way to co-operation. Sir Frederick Whyte is unable to visualise the scene in which those who have loyally co-operated in the working of the constitution in the years of storm and stress should under brighter skies to-day, refuse to co operate and make the constitution conform more closely to India's true needs.

"EASY GENERALITY OF SWARAJ."

He expresses the opinion that while the present talk of boycott is but one of the manifestations of the ardent desire for Home Rule an das such should not be ignored, it is also a smoke-screen designed to hide the fact that the political parties have not yet decided on what they really want, beyond the easy generality of "Swaraj." This indicates that the first business of the Commission will be to hasten the process of intellectual clarification and bring the generalities down to the test of real needs and hard facts. That task can only be performed, it every member of the Commission approaches India sympathetically, appreciating the peculiar position. "My Indian friends" are poised between irresponsibility and responsibility with demands of the immediate situation ever pressing them to irresponsible ways, while their own ultimate ambition requires them to act as impossible paragons of responsible statesmanship.

NO SNEER AT ANY PARTY.

The Commission will also soon discover that the constitution of 1919 was never quite fairly appreciated by either the Indian Civil Service or the Indian public mind. Sir Federick emphasises that this does not imply a sneer at either party. On the other hand he lauds the Civil Service for supplying men who have made and saved the constitution when a shadow of death hung over it. But the vital part of the whole process will be the Commission's reconnaissance in the next two years, unencumbered by formalities and free from the snow-drifts of evidence which will later overwhelm them. The Commissioners will have to take bearings, plotting their courses and "above all making friends."—Reuter.

"SACRIFICE: FOUNDATION OF EDUCATION"

MAHATMA GANDHI'S FERVENT SPEECH

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH CONVOCATION

MR. ANDREWS ON IDEAL OF INDIAN EDUCATION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

Amidst scenes of oriental splendour the fifth Convocation of the Gujerat Vidyapith (National University) was held here this morning with Mr. Gandhi, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. A large number of ladies was present at the gathering.

Mr. Bhagwati, the Registrar read the annual report from which it was seen that twenty graduates took their degrees from the University this year, bringing the total of graduates turned out by the University to 268 since the time of its establishment. In the report mention was made that though the number of students studying at the Vidyapith was depleted all other activities were going on unhampered. The reason for the depletion in numbers, it was stated in the report, was the strict enforcement of the rule that every student should spin compulsorily.

"HEALER AND SAVIOUR OF THE POOR"

Delivering the Convocation address, Mr. C. F. Andrews said he would take as his main subject the life and character of Hakim Ajmal Khan who was one of the truest friends he ever had. Education could never be studied in the abstract as if it were a mere system. The best part of education came from impcat of personal character at the impressionable age. By describing the personality of the late Hakimji, he would be able to give them the ideal of Indian education. In Delhi, Hakimji had imbibed high tradition of Muslim civilisation which he had assimilated with the ideals of Hindu civilisation. It was this system that made the atmosphere of Delhi fruitful and highly cultural. The Moghul period not only gave India profound poets like Dadu, Kabir and Nanak, but produced also great expression of architecture, the Taj Mahal. Hakimji was "healer and saviour of the poor" and he was Christ like in his treatment of the poor who so got his medical aid. Character like Hakimji's could grow only in congenial circumstances and atmosphere. India had to learn many things, though she could teach many things to other nations. Centres of national education like Tibia and Jamia Millia at Delhi were but the expressions of India's belief that we are living in an age of great faith. Only faith and sacrifice could sustain you. You are poor in your outward building, but you are rich in inner qualities of sacrifice. Students of the Vidyapith had a great mission before them. The Universities built on national lines were greatest embodiment to their spirit and sacrifice.

"PILGRIM OF ETERNITY"

"India is a pilgrim of eternity who has set out on her search for the eternal. She has laid aside the glory of the world and taken up the robe of the Sanyasi. Others might despise her in her poverty and her tattered robes. But the true children of India who are themselves searching for Truth will revere even the tattered robe of their mother as she goes on her pilgrimage seeking not earthly riches but the vision of god-himself."

"LIVE FOR TRUTH"

Mr. Andrews appealed to the students to purify their souls and live for Truth and have passion of god which must be stronger in them than passion for gold and riches. Mother country is their dearest possession and Mr. Andrews asked the students to devote their attention to her ills and serve her.—Free Press.

Mr. Gandhi addressing the students after Mr. Andrews said that on sacrifice alone foundation of education is laid. The college in which Mr. Andrews had studied was built up six hundred years ago and was then merely small huts from which the famous college was evolved in time. That college had produce great men in the histry of England, men like Pitt and Greyy and others. Mr Gandhi hoped their Vidyapith will also produce equally great men if they will have faith and trust. If they had these two things they would not see destruction of this institution. They must not relax discipline or rules about compulsory spinning for fear of depletion of numbers.

Concluding Mr. Gandhi said: "As long as a few of us are living, remember that the Vidyapith would not die. If required I am prepared to confine myself to Gujerat and die and be buried here, but I will keep the institution going on. if you stick to it and keep faith invincible."

Mr. Gandhi unfurled a portrait of principal Gidwani, a former Vice-Chancellor and then unfurled the National flag which was made out of yarn spun by the students and staff of the Vidyapith.—Free Press.

VICTIM OF PHYSICAL AFFLICTIONS

GERMAN WAR MINISTER RESIGN

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Berlin.—Among the numerous Ministers and a dozen Cabinets since the revolution, Dr. Gessler alone maintaiend his position throughout. He was continuously, the centre of the fiercest controversies, but he stood by his guns indomitably and was finally compelled to acknowledge his inability to deal with his critics in the forthcoming Army Estimates. Von Dr. Gessler is palpably a victim of physical afflictions accentuated by the death of his father and mother and two very promising sons within a year. The resignation is momentous not only on account of the War Ministry's influence on Foreign policy, but Dr. Gessler's great personal influence over Von Hindenburg.—Reuter's Special.

BODY OF THOMAS HARDY CREMATED AT WOKING

PALL-BEARERS AT FUNERAL INCLUDE PREMIER G. B. SHAW AND KIPLING

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The body of Mr. Thomas Hardy was cremated at Woking, this afternoon. Sir James Barrie, friend and local Free Church Minister, were the only witnesses. A wreath of lillies from Mrs. Hardy lay on the coffin.

It is officially stated that pall-bearers at the funeral of Mr. Hardy at Westminster Abbey on Monday will be Messrs. Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald and Kipling, Sir James Barrie, Messrs. Bernard Shaw and Galsworthy, Sir Edmund Gosse, Professor A. E. Housman, Pro-Provost of the Queen's College, Oxford, and the Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge.—Reuter's Special.

A mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Akola was held under the presidentship of Mr. Syed Mobinurrahman M.L.C., Pleader Akola on the 9th instant on the Muslim ground and a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the District Magistrate in prohibiting a friendly religious discussion between the Arya Samajists and the Muslims.

U. P.'S NEW GOVERNOR

SIR A. MUDDIMAN SWORN IN

LUCKNOW, Jan. 14.

The special train conveying His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman arrived at Lucknow at 3-50 in the afternoon and five minutes later Sir William Sinclair Marris left Lucknow.

There were present on the platform civil and military officers, some members of the Legislative Council, several Talukdars, members of the local Bar and a number of ladies. Prominent among the non-officials present were His Highness the Nawab of Rampur and His Highness the Maharajah of Tehri.

At five in the afternoon His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman was sworn in as the Governor of the United Provinces at the Government House by the Hon. Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court.—A. P.

PRESS COMMENTS

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

Welcoming the new Governor of the United Provinces, the "Pioneer" writes:—Sir Alexander Muddiman is well equipped with the capacity for converting obstacles into opportunities. That this quality may not fail him will be the best wish he can have for the quinquennium that lies ahead of him and his province.

The "Leader" thinks that the fact that Sir Alexander never served in these Provinces, and, therefore, is not identified with any particular policies or parties in the Province, is not an advantage to be made light of, and says that the United Provinces have badly needed a Governor with freedom from prejudice, a receptive mind, and knowledge of human nature, and gifted equally with sympathy, courage and strength. There are bound to be many differences of opinion between officials and reformers, but the difficulties of administration can be sensibly minimized by an understanding Governor, and such a ruler will, we hope be found in Sir Alexander Muddiman. In this hope and belief we accord him a cordial and respectful welcome.—A. P.

Mr. F.W. Allison lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

WATERING DOWN CURRENCY SYSTEM

NEW RESERVE BANK SCHEME

"EXPERT ADVICE" OF GOVT.

LEGAL POSITION REVIEWED

The following is the concluding portion of the review, of the Political Correspondent of the Free Press of India, of the proposed new Reserve Bank Bill, the earlier part of which appeared in yesterday's issue:—

The question that arises is: what really do the Government intend to do in regard to the partially considered Reserve Bank Bill. The answer is furnished by the rules and standing orders of the House which provide that a Bill lapses when no motion has been made in regard to it in two successive sessions or that it can be withdrawn at any stage by the mover with the leave of the House. Until either contingency arises, the Assembly is seized of the partially considered Reserve Bank Bill. The simple solution that has commended itself to the Government of India is to make no motion for the withdrawal of the Bill but to let it stand over and to proceed with the new Bill. Since only the Government can allott any time for an official bill, it was thought that by simply not allotting any time for the consideration of any motion in regard to the partially considered Bill, the whole problem was solved. There will be no inconvenient debate or division and it was expected to be all smooth sailing. While the rules and standing orders debar the re-discussion of a resolution which has been discussed once within a prescribed period, no such ban applies to Bills, as evidently the framers of standing orders and legislative rules never provided for an absurd contingency where any mover of a Bill after progressing with any Bill up to the middle of second reading abandon it and introduce a bill on the same question de novo.

GOVERNMENT'S "EXPERT ADVICE."

But the Government of India had fortified themselves with expert advice that the anomaly of asking the Assembly to consider a new bill entirely ignoring the old Bill was perfectly lawful and the plans had been arranged. Since then there has been found a fly in the ointment and that is the President of the Assembly who is not, the Government are discoverisg, as amiable as they would like him to be. It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India too late in the day that there is a point of view which an independent President who holds himself as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the Assembly can take and which might embarrass them considerably. That point of view is this:

STANDING ORDER 48.

Notwithstanding anything in these standing orders, it shall be in the discretion of the President, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill or any part of the Bill, to the Assembly clause by clause. When this procedure is adopted, the President shall call each clause separately and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with shall put the question or as the case may be, that this clause as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The Standing Orders do not provide as to how the third reading of the Bill shall be gone through when the second reading is completed but it is evident that by implication the right to move the third reading of the Bill also equally vests with the President. But, whatever the rights of the President in regard to the third reading, his rights in regard to second reading are unquestionable. The powers are of an extraordinary nature but if reports speak correctly President Patel is of opinion that this latest action of the Government of India warrant the exercise of his extraordinary powers by the President to protect the constitutional rights of the House which are seriously challenged by the evasions to which the Government of India propose to be a party.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S RULING.

In the discussion on the adjournment motion censuring the Government of India in this connection, President Patel gave it as his ruling that the issue raised by the adjournment motion was that whether the Reserve Bank legislation be a good or bad legislation, the Government of India acted unconstitutionally by frustrating the Assembly from dealing with the Bill by the action they had taken, namely remove the Bill from the agenda without any reference to the House. At that time, Sir Basil, in his defence, assured the House that the Bill could not be withdrawn except by the leave of the House and therefore the constitutional proprieties have not been violated. If that statement held good, Sir Basil ought not to have by the back door introduced a de novo measure until after he had secured the leave of the House to withdraw the partially considered Bill.

In the circumstances President Patel would be perfectly justified in holding that the Bill must either be withdrawn by the leave of the House before the new Bill is taken up for consideration or he would direct the Assembly to proceed with partially considered Bill under standing order 48. The rules entitle the Governor-General only to summon the Legislature. But, once when the session is inaugurated, it is the President that directs the Assembly as to when it shall meet. The regulation of business on official days is vested in the Governor-General in Council and the regulation of unofficial days' business is governed by ballotts. But what about extra days which are plenty in any session. President Patel would acting most constitutionally in summoning the Assembly to meet on extra days and proceed with the partially considered Reserve Bank Bill.

PRESSING OBLIGATION.

In the statement that President Patel made to the country as to his reasons for not resigning the Presidentship in view of the exclusion of Indians from the Commission he made it clear that he wanted to serve his country from his post. Here the contingency which President Patel anticipated in general terms has arisen and the obligation is more pressing because the Congress Party may be absent from the Assembly. The official circles have been informed that President Patel has got an independent way of looking at the question and it is in that discovery lies the origin of the telegrams in the Anglo-Indian press that legal difficulties have arisen.—Free Press.

WATERING DOWN THE CURRENCY SYSTEM

FEARS OF BANKERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The revised Reserve Bank Bill has met with a favourable reception and it is agreed on all hands that as a shareholders' plan the present scheme is an improvement on the previous one. The Clauses which have received special approbation are those relating to limitation of votes thereby preventing any manipulation or cornering and those ensuring that small applicants will get preference in the first allotment and will be fully protected in subsequent stages as against bigger shareholders. It is also considered that reduction of the original areas from ten to five is right and proper so long as proportionate representation is provided for. Similarly, reduction in the number of delegates who are to elect Directors is deemed all more conducive to smooth working. Emphasis is laid on the minimum quantity of gold, which the bank may sell and buy, being only two hundred and fifty tolas as against the original figure of one thousand and sixty five tolas. Banking circles are pleased with the restrictions imposed upon the oper market operations but are sore that agreement between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank has been left as it was. There is strong feeling that unless the agreement as altered there will be a serious setback to the growth of banking activity in India. The head of a leading exchange bank made a pointed grievance that "While the suggestions made by politically minded classes have in many cases been accepted the representations made by banks have been thrust aside unceremoniously." He was of opinion that the agreement between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank should not confer undue privilege and endow much too large resources to the Imperial Bank thereby enabling the latter to carry on unequal competition with the other banks. He continued, "This competition has been a growing menace in last few years. The present agreement will not mitigate the menace but accentuate it."

The Agent of a leading Indian Bank had no doubt about the need for a reserve bank and its great utility as a centre of banking activity. The revised bill showed a great spirit of compromise on the part of the authorities but personally he would have preferred a State Bank. He emphasised that the agreement with the Imperial

(Continued in column 6.)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

HEAVY TAXATION ON THE POOR.

NEED OF IMPROVED HOUSING

The Collector of Ahmedabad in reviewing the Administration Report of the Municipality for the year 1926-27 says:—

The report shows considerable progress made in meeting some of the many wants of the City. The extension of underground drainage; the provision of increased water supply; the building of hygenic primary school buildings; the construction of Municipal markets; the opening out of crowded areas; and the framing of Town planning Schemes are some of the activities towards which the Board is giving a special attention. The need for an improved storm drainage system in the suburbs has been indicated by the President in a previous report. Recent events have shown the necessity of giving early consideration to the project. Every one is now familiar with the low lying places where water accumulates just outside the walls on the east and south of the City, also in Asarwa, in Saraspur and Comitpur. It is also well-known that the connection of the Railway and Municipal systems of drainage requires adjustments. Not only at Comitpur Bridge but also on both branches of the line to Shahibag and to Asarwa numerous points were disclosed where water after flowing under the line could not find channels sufficiently wide and deep to take it away out of of Municipal limits. Thhe recent floods offered a remarkable opportunity for granting and mapping the levels of the suburban area. I suggest therefore that any projects proposed for adoption should concern itself with both matters, the better connection of the Municipal and Railway drainage systems, and also the flow of the water after leaves railway limits.

INCREASE IN DIRECT TAXATION.

There has been an increase in direct taxes by more than a lac and a half. It is expected that the revision of property valuations may afford a welcome increase in revenue.

But these increases go a little way towards financing the cost of opening out this great crowded city. Year after year roads get more blocked with traffic. The need of relief roads is intense, but the immense value of the property in business centre stands in the way of such acquisitions as would result in driving wide arteries through the heart of the city. As I said last year, I see no hope of surmounting these problems except by bringing in to effect the Town Planning Schemes which will draft the surplus population into the suburbs and so gradually bring down the value of land inside the city walls.

The other great problem which the Municipality has to face is the enforcement of a better supply of houses for the working population in the suburbs.

CONGESTION IN THE CITY.

In his memorandum the Commissioner of the Northern Division dwells mainly on the Congestion in the city and the question of taxation. He says:—

The congestion in the city and the appalling conditions in which most of the mill hands live are well known. The low-roofed chawls, built back to back with narrow and indescribably filthy lanes between them, are exposed to the public gaze, but the conscience of landlords and their representatives on the Corporation remain asleep. Hidden away on page 98 of the report will be found the statement that 425.9 infants under one year died out of every 1,000 born. It is pathetic to read on page 105 the miserable attempts to meet this slaughter of the innocents described as "Infant Welfare" or the existing or proposed expenditure on medical institution. A few mid-wives and maternity houses are mere palliatives and will be powerless to strike at the root of the evil-infamous housing of the poor. Trained mid-wives cannot work properly in squalid and insanitary tenements and mothers and babies merely leave clean maternity homes to return to the filth of their own.

BURDEN OF TAXATION ON THE POOR.

In 1924-25, the incidents of taxation was Rs. 8-7-6 as against Rs. 6-3-5 in Poona and Rs. 16-4-3 in Karachi which is a smaller city than Ahmedabad. Taxation, therefore, cannot be said to be high and it is rising very slowly as the incidence is only Rs. 8-9-6 in the year under report. Most of the taxation falls on the poorer classes as there is no house tax. The water rate partly takes place of a house tax. It is fixed on the rateable value of properties and yielded Rs. 11,46,134 as against a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,17,515 and an annual charge of Rs. 1,97,186 for establishment and repairs. This excess of receipts on an item usually classed as "services rendered" is counterbalanced by the large deficit in conservancy on which Rs. 5,23,198 were expended and only Rs. 2,02,662 received. The richer classes oppose a special sanitary cess in Ahmedabad as in other places in India. It is a form of direct taxation, though for services rendered to individuals. Similarly under drainage, the expenditure was Rs. 3,40,937 as capital outlay and Rs. 1,79,014 for establishment and repairs; but the receipts were Rs. 2,18,809.

NO HOPE OF GOVT. AID.

The Government of Bombay in its remarks on the report says:—

The attention of the Municipality should be invited to the fact that whereas in Karachi, a smaller city than Ahmedabad, the incidence of taxation is Rs. 16-4-3, in Ahmedabad it is only Rs. 8-9-6. It is regrettable to find that in such an advanced city, there is no house tax and that most of the taxation falls on the poorer classes. Efforts should be made to reverse these conditions. In their financial condition it is impossible for the Provincial Government to hold out any hope of assisting the Town Planning, drainage and water supply schemes by grants-in-aid. Government are, however, confident that with the great wealth of its industries behind it, the Municipality is competent to finance all these schemes, unaided, and will not fail to do so.

FUTURE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

RESPONSIBILITY OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS

MR. S. D. SAKLATVALA'S SPEECH.

The Textile Association of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute celebrated their annual gathering in the Institute Hall on Sunday evening under the presidentship of Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and a large number of guests interested in the textile industry. Several ladies also attended.

After the guests and the students partook of refreshments, Mr. S. A. Mehta welcomed the Chairman and the guests and the Secretary of the Association read the report of the Association during the year.

The guests were then treated to entertainments which—particularly the comic dialogues and songs and feats of physical culture—pleased them most. The successful efforts of a South Indian student to imitate a typical educated South Indian Brahmin and a foreign-returned South Indian Hindu evoked great applause and kept all his hearers laughing throughout the performance.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Saklatvala next addressed the students. In the course of his speech, after pointing out the advantages of such gatherings, he said:—

"Bombay is the home of the cotton industry in India and the prosperity of this City is dependent almost wholly on this industry. The efficiency in the cotton mills will in the main depend on the skill and industry of the technical staff employed. You students are fortunate in as much as you have ample opportunities to acquire the necessary qualification at this Institute under the able guidance of Mr. Fernandez, the head of this department, who is himself a product of this Institute."

COTTON INDUSTRY'S PRESENT CONDITION.

Proceeding, he paid a compliment to Mr. Turner, Principal of the Institute and said: "Facilities have also been provided for you to obtain practical training at the Mills. It is also highly gratifying to note, as mentioned in your Report, that your Institute has the active sympathy and support of that well-known cotton magnate of Bombay—Sir Ness Wadia—through whose kind offices, your spinning equipment will be renewed and additions made to the weaving section. It is in your hands now to make the best use of these golden opportunities and thus render a very useful service to the textile industry of India. You are no doubt aware that the cotton industry in India and particularly in Bombay has, through various reasons beyond its control, fallen on evil days and it will require a good deal of hard work on the part of all engaged in and connected with the industry not only to tide over its present difficulties but also to maintain it against competition in future. Your responsibilities will correspondingly be greater than those of the students of a previous generation, but I have no doubt you will acquit yourselves in a manner which will bring credit to the Institute to which you have the privilege to belong."

NEED OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Concluding, Mr. Saklatvala observed: "I am convinced that sooner or later those engaged in the cotton industry will have to devote their attention to scientific research in connection with their industry and perhaps a Scientific Research Institute for the Textiles may not always remain a dream as at present. The nucleus for such an institution already exists in the combined efforts which your own and your neighbouring Institute are making towards a scientific development of the cotton industry. I hope this relationship will grow stronger in future so that with the co-operation of the Mill owners, the industry may be raised to a higher level, for after all it is scientific research that has made England, Germany and America, and Japan to some extent, great in the realm of industry."

GENERAL STRIKE AVERTED

SIR NESS WADIA LEADS THE WAY

SPRING MILL WORKERS RESUME WORK

WILL SASSOONS FOLLOW SUIT?

All fears of a general strike in Bombay are, it can now be stated definitely, at an end. The assent of the authorities of the Spring Mills to the demand of their workers has of course, much to do with the change in the situation.

It may be recalled that on Wednesday last, the authorities of the Spring Mills consented to remove the condition that if any worker remained absent no substitute would be given for him but that his neighbour would be required to do the absentee's work in addition to his own. This satisfied the demands of the workers who had downed tools on the 3rd inst., and surprise was expressed in all quarters when on Thursday the strikers did not resume work. But during the two days that followed about 500 workers of the mills went to the mill premises and told the management that they wanted to resume work. They were allowed and the spinning department began working after remaining closed for 12 days. The weavers, who never joined the strikers, wanted also to resume but as there was nothing ready on which they could work they were asked to come on Monday.

The rest of the strikers of the Spring Mills—about 500 in number—have not yet rejoined; but they have no intention to continue the strike as some of them told a "Chronicle" representative that they would enjoy a holiday for a day or two more and resume work. Several workers who did not resume on Sunday seem to have taken it in their heads that if they would join work while a huge number of the workers of the other mills were out, their action would amount to disloyalty to their comrades.

The Sassoon group of Mills have as yet taken no measure to induce their workers to resume work and the latter too are as determined in their intention as ever. It is, however, hoped in certain quarters that the example of Sir Ness Wadia and the workers of the Spring Mills may afford to Sir Victor Sassoon an instance of the necessity of amity between the employers and the employed even at some cost of the former if necessary.

The mill area was absolutely calm on Sunday and the behaviour of the strikers who were seen moving about in small groups, was quite peaceful.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE

AN APPEAL TO YOUTH

The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference which meets in Bombay on the 21st and 22nd January, at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, is the first attempt of its kind to bring together the Youths of the Presidency on one common platform. The need of a strong Central Associaton Co-ordinating and directing Youth activities in the Presidency has been keenly felt, and it is to be hoped that as a result of this Conference this long-felt need will be supplied.

The Conference will be a striking protest of Youth against existing state of affairs. The communal problem will of course claim its first attention. The poison of Communalism is being freely and openly broadcast and the whole national life of the country is being undermined to serve the selfish purposes of opportunist political misleaders. Youth must boldly come out, and drive these charlatans from our public life. They must mercilessly expose these communal fanatics and their reprehensible tactics. By their dauntless self-sacrifice, stern disciplin and fine organisation, youth must spread the gospel of communal amity from house to house. Street to street, and place to place, and thus lay the foundation of a true Indian Nationality.

Again Youth has before him the stupendous task of re-constructing our entire social fabric. Antiquated social and religious institutions obstruct progress at every step. A clean sweep must be made of all this antiquated machinery. Emancipation of women must be accomplished. Prohibition achieved. Untouchability stamped out; Purdah suppressed; Child marriages stopped; Widow re-marriages permitted and fostered where-ever necessary; Dowery abolished, caste system shattered, and a heap of other reactionery customs to be extirpated. Only the dynamic energy of Youth can accomplished this.

Yet another important question to Youth is that of physical regeneration. India has sadly deteriorated physically. The Youth must demand, with all the emphasis at their command, increasing facilities for Military and Physical training in Schools and Colleges. A network of the Gymnasiums should be started and the Physical Culture idea popularised. The Indian Akhada Movement should be restarted, in consultation with such eminent exponents of the system as Professor Rammurty and Mr. Purani, and every effort should be made to improve the physique of Youth.

Youth must again take up the question of Swadeshi and resolve to use only Indian made goods as far as they are available. Patronising Swadeshi should be the first article of his faith.

In Education also, India lags far behind. It is not a little humiliating that a Nation, once in the vanguard of civilisation which was the home of Philosophies and letters, of Art and Crafts, should have fallen so low, that the only six per cent. of her population is literate. Youth must declare in unequivocal terms that this scandalous state of affairs must be forthwith ended. If it is too much to expect educational facilities of the type existing in other advanced countries, is it too much to expect at least primary education to be made free and compulsory. The vicious argument, heard so often, about want of funds can hardly now hold ground. When Government can get loans for all sorts of purposes, can they not raise funds to introduce the light of knowledge and enlightenment in the people? Youth must create a strong public opinion in the matter and thus force the hands of the powers that be.

The task before Youth is as difficult as it is manifold. But that must serve us as an additional inspiration and good us our greater efforts. The history of every country in the World, bears eloquent testimony of the great achievements of youths, achievements which were considered to be mad an impossible. Why should we in India not do our bit, to make our country a better country and our people a great people? Therefore let every Indian Youth young man and woman alike take a slagan solemn pledge and resolve to do his or her bit for the Nation, and thus help in the building up of an India, that at present exists only in our dreams and our aspirations.

The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference is being convened to promote these ideals. Therefore, let every young man and woman realise his or her responsibilities and help in making the Conference a great success. Any Youth of either sex, under thirty years of age can become a Delegate by paying Four Annas, and a member of Reception Committee by subscribing One Rupee. Let every Youth in the Presidency respond.

All enquiries may, please, be addressed to the Hon. General Secretary of the Conference Mr. Y. J. Moherally, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS FAVOUR BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The merchants of Burr Bazar, at a largely attended meeting held this evening at the Maheswari Bhuvan, expressed their firm resolve of boycotting the Simon Commission and urged the Indian public to have nothing to do with it, and abide by the resolution of the Indian National Congress so as to make the boycott of the Commission effective.—Free Press.

(Continued from column 2.)

Bank should be modified and that the compulsory deposits of the Banks with the Reserve Bank should be at least 50 per cent. in Government Securities.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan considered the bill highly detrimental to the interests of the country. The Commission of Gold Mohurs and of the provision that after the end of ten years the amount of gold securities must never exceed one half of the total gold assets are construed by him as "powers which may be exercised for watering our currency system without anything solid behind it and thus breaking it down at the first shock."

Mr. Havish Sinha of Calcutta University considered that the changes effected might be said to have removed most of the objections there could be to the Shareholders' Bank. He says "The flotation of a long term sterling loan of seven and a half millions announced in the papers this morning in the teeth of universal Indian opinion against external borrowing is most conclusive argument in favour of immediate removal of financial control from India Office and vesting it in the hands of the people."—A. P.

RESULT OF ARDUOUS STUDY

REMARKABLE FEATS OF MEMORY

PROF. T. D. AVADHANI'S DEMONSTRATION

To what remarkable degree the powers of concentration and remembrance can be developed, was shown by Prof. T. D. Avadhani who gave an enjoyable demonstration of some of his achievements on Friday afternoon in the "Chronicle" office. Following are some of the feats of extraordinary training of memory which Mr. Avadhani can perform.

(1) He can repeat from memory a thousand sentences of Gujarati, his vernacular, after hearing them once.

(2) He is capable of remembering any number of words from any language and can repeat them in a serial order.

(3) He can remember a number of things and can call them out seriation or in any order after seeing them once or feeling them by the touch of his hand.

(4) Give him the words of a paragraph in any language and in any order and he will piece them together mentally and repeat them as a connected paragraph.

(5) He can commit to memory any poem or a big sentence in any language after hearing it once only.

(6) He knows and can teach the easiest way of writing the best Gujarathi hand which can imitate printed script.

(7) He can be attentive to a number of things happening simultaneously in all possible directions.

It was, indeed, a pleasure to witness some of these feats performed by him in the presence of the "Chronicle" staff. Mr. Avadhani does not know any language except his mother tongue, Gujarathi, and yet it is a surprise that he can commit to memory even a most difficult sentence in English or any other language.

Asked how he could do all those remarkable feats, Mr. Avadhani said it took him very long to train his memory in that particular direction. Whenever a thing was said or a word uttered, it had its indelible impression upon his memory. He described the art as a mental photography. He does not think that it requires a particular kind of brain to perform all those feats. It was merely a question of very arduous training. Mr. Avadhani can even coach up students in the training of their memory.

APPOINTMENTS APPROVED OF BY THE KING

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Rugby.—The King has approved of the following appointments:—Major Sir George Hennessey to be Treasurer of His Majesty's Household vice the Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs created Lord Wraxall. Major William Cope to be Comptroller of the Household vice Major Sir Harry Barnston. Mr. F. C. Thomson to be vice Chamberlain of the Household vice Sir George Hennessey. Mr. H. G. Williams to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade vice Sir Burton Chadwick resigned. Commodore N. Douglas King to be Secretary for Mines for Mr. Lane Fox resigned. Mr. A. Duff Cooper to be financial secretary to the War Office vice Commodore King. Mr. F. G. Penny and Marquess of Titchfield to be junior Lords of the Treasury. —B. O. W.

A Cuttack message says a disaster befell a survey aeroplane at Cuttack on January 13 as a result of which the machine crashed and two occupants, pilot and photographer, had narrow escape from death. More than 550 linear miles had been covered during the day and 200 photographs were taken. The accident occurred at Cuttack base while they were landing, the machine having refused to work.—Free Press.

ARE YOU BRONCHIAL ?

PEPS SOON BANISH PERSISTENT COUGH & BREATHING DIFFICULTY.

Bronchial trouble may be anything from a slight cough or suspicion of cold to a painful soreness and inflammation of the windpipe and chest, with its attendant breathing difficulty. It is the neglected bronchial cold that is chiefly responsible for so much pleurisy and pneumonia.

The success of the Peps cure for coughs, colds, and deep-seated bronchial troubles is due to certain balsamic chest-strengthening medicines which are concentrated in each tablet. When a Peps dissolves in the mouth, the powerful healing and germicidal fumes given off, are instantly carried with the breath bronchials into the furthermost recesses of the lungs.

Sore, inflamed and irritated membrane is soothed and purified by the Peps medicine; noxious germs are exterminated, phlegm is loosened, the chest is strengthened, and breathing is made easy.

These wonderful Peps tablets from your nearest medicine vendor. Take them now and again during the day and keep them by your bedside at night. Price Re. One. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

SANATAN DHARMA MAHASABHA

SOLUTION OF SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS

BENARES, Jan. 14.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued an appeal to all Sanatanists including acharyas and pandits to attend the All-India Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha to be held at Allahabad from the 18th to 23rd instant.—Free Press.

BENARES, Jan. 14.

The proposals which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will place before the Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha at Allahabad include that Sanatan Dharma Sabhas should be established all over the country in every "basti" consisting of ten or more Hindu families, to promote instruction in the teachings of Sanatan Dharma, and to provide for the preservation and better management of Hindu temples through committees of those who worship in them.

He will also seek to lay down that every Hindu boy must observe brahmacharya until he has completed his 18th year, that is, that no marriage should be permitted until a young man has completed his 18th year, and no girl should be married until she has entered on her twelfth year and even after being married she should be instructed to observe brahmachharya until she has completed her 15th year and protected in doing so by an unwritten but universal rule that 'dwiragaman' shall not take place until three years after marriage

Questions of marriages between sub-castes and among Brahmins of different provinces will also be considered.—A.P.

MR. S. C. BOSE IN BENARES

HEARTY WELCOME BY MUNICIPAL BOARD.

BENARES, Jan. 14.

A resolution has been passed unanimously by a meeting of the Benares Municipal Board extending a warm and hearty welcome to Mr. Subhasha Chandra Bose on his first visit to Benares after his release, and placing on record its profound sense of appreciation of his selfless devotion to the national cause and his immense sacrifices in the interest of the Motherland.

The Chairman of the Board has been authorised to present Mr. Bose with a copy of the above resolution on Monday when Dr. Ansari will be presented with an address.—A. P.

'RAJA PRITHVI RAJ RETURNS TO BANGALORE'?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

Authoritative information has been received here that Raja Prithvi Raj, son-in-law of the Prime Minister of Nepal, has not left India but has probably returned to Bangalore where he had been staying for some time.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY ?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 16TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, it is clear as noon-day that though you are born in the regime of mild Goat (Capricornus), your actions will invariably smack of the ferociousness of a tiger. You will fight as tenaciously and fiercely as a tiger, either for the life or safety of yourself or even your near and dear ones—the latter qualification evoking admiration even from your worst enemies (and you will make bags of 'em). The beast is common in man. In some cases it lies dormant which can blaze forth in all its fury the moment it gets a chance like Master Stripes who, if he chances to break the shackles of his cage in the zoo, soon kills an animal or human being and feeds on blood, which is its ancestral business. Let the ape and the tiger die, your well-wishers (and there are only a few of them) will exclaim. "Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die", is your social slogan, in which your life's partner will fully believe both being of the same temperament and pursuits. Little wonder, the world is given a present of children who are like parents,—justifying the old English proverb, "'Trot father, trot mother, can foal amble"? You have charming manners, proficient in what is called parlour tricks (of the spider's pattern) and that accounts for your enviable success in the social whirl. Your great trait, however, is your steadfastness. Like a Chinaman's, your word is also a bond, but when short of cash, you would not —though this will be very rare in what is called extreme emergencies—hesitate to make your bond a Shylockian one, honestly believing that you are right in demanding its fulfilment, whether it be for a pound of flesh or a ton of silver.

EMPIRE WIRELESS TRUST

MARCONI AND ASSOCIATED COMBINE?

LONDON, Jan. 14.

It is not unlikely that the Marconi Company and the representatives of the Associated cable companies who are already negotiating with a view to finding a basis of co-operation will be able to lay before the Conference a common programme, while the public can naturally expect to be invited to submit their views. Apparently the two main problems are (1) Whether the development of Wireless is in any way to be limited or circumscribed in the interests of the older and more expensive cable system or whether both are to be treated as mutually complementary and not restricted which can be achieved by sound plan of co-operation and (2) whether services shall be run as private enterprises or by Governments.—Reuter's Special.

Correction: In Rugby results sent earlier please read Harlequins 11; Blackheath 16

CABLE AND WIRELESS SYSTEMS.

EMPIRE CONFERENCE BEGINS ON MONDAY

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Empire Conference to consider the question of the cable and wireless systems will begin on 16th January according to "The Times", and will be attended by the following:—

Britain:—Sir John Gilmour and Mr. Arthur Samuel, members of the House of Commons.

Canada:—Sir Campbell Stuart assisted by two Canadian advisers.

Australia:—Mr. Clive Baillieu and one adviser.

New Zealand:—Sir James Parr and one adviser.

South Africa:—Mr. H. J. Lenton.

India:—Mr. P. J. Edmonds, Director of Wireless, India; and

Crown Colonies:—Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Colonies.

Though the Conference is a Governmental inquiry into the relationship between wireless and cable communications all over the Empire, it is not improbable says "The Times" that it will take even a wider survey and, presumably, the scope and procedure will be decided on 16th January.—Reuter's Special.

BOARD OF TRADE SECRETARY

RESIGNATION UNEXPECTED

LONDON, Jan. 14.

While Sir Burton Chadwick's resignation of Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Board of Trade is somewhat surprising, Mr. Lane-Fox's resignation of Secretaryship of Mines has generally been anticipated in view of the fact that he is leaving for India on the 19th January with the other members of Statutory Commission.—Reuter's Special.

CONFERENCE CALLED

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Rugby.—The Empire Conference on cable and wireless systems, which the Postmaster General announced recently, had been called by Great Britain and will begin on Monday. Sir John Gilmour, Secretary for Scotland, will act as Chairman. The Conference owes its origin to the remarkable progress which has been made in wireless communication since the introduction of the beam system. The Prime Minister of Australia recently stated that during the first six months of its work, the beam wireless service in Australia had carried 45 per cent. of the traffic formerly put over the Pacific cables. The Governments of the Empire are concerned in the question because, while some of them are interested in wireless services, they are all substantially interested financially in cables.—B.O.W.

BRITISH HOSIERY INDUSTRY

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Rugby.—In the course of the hearing before the Board of Trade Committee, of an application for a safeguarding duty on imported hosiery, merchants who opposed the application spoke of the prosperity of the British hosiery industry.

The buyer of a big Leeds firm said that he had not known trade so prosperous in his thirty years' experience. In ladies stockings in recent years, British artificial silk had almost entirely displaced foreign silk and lisle hose. In the ladies underware department, this country did not buy more than 5 per cent. of foreign goods. British purchases of foreign goods during the past ten years had declined year by year. In 1913 foreign purchases amounted to approximately fifty per cent. In 1925, they amounted to fifteen per cent. and to-day, they did not exceed ten per cent. —B.O.W.

RAILWAY GROSS EARNINGS

INCREASE OF 340 LAKHS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

The Railway gross earnings up to the end of December are Rs. 340 lakhs more than the figures for the corresponding period of last year, all railways except the B. B. & C. I. having contributed to the increase.—A. P.

ANNUAL FEAST OF MADRAS EUROPEANS

UNITY RESOLUTION CRITICISED

GOVERNOR ON INDIA'S TRIAL TRIP

MADRAS, January, 14.

An idea of the attitude of non-official Europeans towards impending constitutional developments was given by Mr. C. B. Chartres, President of the local branch of the European Association, at the annual dinner of the Madras European Association at the Freemason's Hall, to-night. Proposing the toast of His Excellency the Governor, he referred to the Statutory Commission, and expressed satisfaction at the procedure to be adopted. He welcomed the appointment of a purely Parliamentary Commission because the examination of the problem by men versed in western self-governing institutions would give a greater chance of a practical solution of the difficult problem. Mr. Chartres referred to the boycott movement and observed that it was not a national movement in any sense, and that it was a move by some Indian politicians. Mr. Chartres declared that so far as Europeans were concerned, their interests in India were so great that they would take the fullest opportunity of placing their views before the Simon Commission.

UNITY RESOLUTION.

Pleading for a spirit of goodwill as indispensible to the working of all self-governing institutions, he deplored that the Royal Commission should have to work in an atmosphere of extreme communal tension. The best work so far done by the Swaraj Party, he declared, was their attempt to bring about unity, and he wished that the resolution on the matter passed by the Madras Congress would prove effective. He added: "Unfortunately for the success of the resolution on unity, the chief fertilising agent used by its sponsors for promoting the growth of mutual trust and goodwill between the two great communities of India is no other than a campaign to inspire suspicion of the British, and I fear that this agent, instead of proving beneficial, will prove an absolute poison to the plant we are all so anxious to develop." That, he said, was one of the features of Indian public life to be deplored. "You see it in the Indian press wherever you go, and the results of this continuous campaign of abuse and destructive criticism are painfully obvious in most legislatures, where personal jealousies have had more influence in swaying events than matters of State." Mr. Chartres next emphasised the need for the organisation of the European community and appealed to Europeans to help Indians in their difficulties and set an example of high civic duty to help to solve the great problem of developing India under self-government as a member of the British Empire.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen responding to the toast observed that an association like theirs which drew men forth into the open and set before them wider values could accomplish much both for the community itself and by arousing interest for the larger public outside. Referring to the present political situation Viscount Goschen said, "For nine years past the friends of India and all interested in her welfare have been anxiously watching the voyage of her ship of State through chartered seas and waiting in expectation to learn how near the port the trial trip would bring her in the forecasted time. Let us not strain to search for a motive and then adapt to a policy but examine the policy first before looking at the motive. Then in the next place it should be our duty to find out in how many respects we agree and not in how many we differ, one from the other. Indians and Europeans, both have a stake in the country, both are working and co-operating in its commercial and industrial developments; and for this purpose, educational progress, both in civic duties and mental equipment, is desirable. Both desire in the interests of international peace and interests, a happy and contented people and a progressive and peaceful country. There seems to be so much on which we can agree. If we do this we shall have created an atmosphere of goodwill and respect in which we can enter into discussion. Before us all—Indians and Europeans—lies constructive work. It can only be accomplished by joint endeavour and mutual enterprise." The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

Covers were laid for one hundred and fifty guests including besides His Excellency the Governor, Viscountess Goschen, Sir Norman Marjoribanks, Mr. T. E. Moir and Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.—A. P.

FRENCH CLAIM TO OIL

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Paris.—M. Briand's statement in the Foreign Affairs Committee according to "Le Matin" indicated that France by the Oil Agreement would be entitled to 23-3/4 per cent or about 900,000 tons of crude oil per year which was about half the amount she imported in 1927.—Reuter.

RUSSO-AFGHAN AGREEMENT APPROVED

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Moscow.—The Council of the Commissars has approved of the Russo-Afghan Agreement which was signed at Kabul in November, 1927, establishing passenger and mail services between Tashkent and Kabul.—Reuter.

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SUBSIDIZING PRESS AGAINST BOYCOTT.

LALAJI'S QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

Lala Lajpat Rai has given notice of the following questions for the next session of the Legislative Assembly:—

(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a speech made by M. Muhammad Ali at the annual session of the All-India Muslim League, held at Calcutta on the 31st December last, in the course of which the speaker read a letter supposed to have been written by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad of the Aligarh Mohammadan University and addressed to Mr. Coatman, Director of Information Bureau, Government of India, in which Mr. Coatman had been asked to pay the salary of Mr. Jafare, Editor of the "Aligarh Mail" for several months?

(b) Was the letter referred to by M. Muhammad Ali genuine?

(c) Was the letter delivered to Mr. Coatman, and did Mr. Coatman pay the salary to Mr. Jafare as desired?

SUBSIDIZING THE PRESS.

How many newspapers, if any, have the Government of India been subsidizing with a view to enlist support against the Boycott of the Simon Commission?

Will the Government give the names of such papers and the amounts paid to each of them?

How much money does the Government of India spend annually on subsidizing the press?

Is the Director of Information fully authorised by the Government to make grants for subsidizing papers, and does the Government approve of this policy of subsidizing the Press?

SPEAKERS IN CONFERENCE

DISCUSSION ON PROCEDURE

New Delhi, Jan. 14.

The Conference of Presidents of the Legislature which opened under the Chairmanship of the Hon. the President of the Legislative Assembly on the 11th, with a comprehensive programme, has concluded its session. The Conference had the largest attendance since its inauguration, there being nine Presidents of Councils, seven Deputy Presidents and three Secretaries to Councils. The Presidents who attended were from Bengal, Bombay, Bihar, the Punjab, the U.P., Madras, C. P. and Assam, the Deputy Presidents, besides the Deputy President of the Assembly, from Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Bombay, the Punjab and U. P., and Secretaries from Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab. The agenda included consideration of numerous questions of procedure on which there is scope for varying interpretation, and on most of the issues discussed, there was unanimity of opinion. The Conference was thus very successful and further served the purpose of bringing all Presidents together, and enabled them to pool their ideas and clear up doubtful points. Decisions are taken at the Conference on all points of procedure, but only those points on which there is unanimity of opinion are adopted by all the Presidents. Matters on which there is sharp conflict of opinion are left to the discretion and interpretation of the various Presidents. The proceedings of the Conference are private.

Mr. Patel was at home to the Members of the Conference.—A. P.

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MAHADEO GOVIND RANADE

(Continued from page 6.)

was written from a death-bed. It was delivered in December 1900 and Ranade died only a fortnight after, in Bombay, of heart disease. He died working and he died learning.

TRUE REFORMER.

He was a student all his lift, a true reformer, in spirit, tone and temper, if ever there was one, a God-fearing soul, devout, humble, wise and true. Ranade's faith in his people sustained him in the midst of disappointments and failures. His Social Conference addresses make it clear to us that it was a faith born of work and a fruit of reasoning and deep meditation on the forces that go to build up a nation. Ranade added to this faith a commanding genius for work. Not all have the infinite capacity to take pains that Ranade possessed. Not all can put enough work into their inspiration to see it fructify into a full, strenuous and noble life—a life of dedication and service lived "as in the great Task Master's eye." Ranade was a prophet and seer no doubt, and a man who saw visions and dreamt dreams. But what is so rare among men who see visions, he was also a hard-headed, practical man of affairs and a statesman. Enough to mention in this connection the severe training he imposed upon Mr. Gokhale as an equipment for public life. And we know what Gokhale a finished product became because of that discipline, a worthy disciple of a worthy master. Enough, again, to refer to Mrs. Rama-Pai Ranade who came to him a raw young girl of eleven, and whom, at the end of his life, he left behind him, transmuted into refined gold. Enough to draw the reader's attention, in this connection, to his solid contributions to the journal of the Sarvajanic Sabha, to his Essays on Indian Economics,—of which the first on Indian Political Economy, was an original contribution on that subject laying down, for the first time, the lines on which the subject has to be developed—, to his Rise of the Maratha Power—which showed how Indian history could be written from a national point of view, without taking leave of facts and figures—and, lastly, to his dissertations on Marathi literature, on education, on the Peshwa's Diary, and to his solid Revenue Manual

ECONOMIST AND HISTORIAN.

Unlike our publicists of to-day. Ranade, the prophet and seer, was also an economist, an historian, a deep and close student of statistics and finance, of blue books and administrative reports. Ranade's interests were many-sided and his watchfulness, in regard to India's march along all the lines of progress, argus-eyed. Looking at his whole life and the interests that monopolised his attention during that life—law, journalism, history, economics, politics, social reform and the philosophy of religion—he strikes us an encyclopaedist typical of a period of illumination, such as we witness in Europe in the last years of the 18th century. We think of a Diderot and a Voltaire eager to know and learn, and eager also to spread that knowledge far and wide, so that it might percolate through and through and reach all kinds of men, such as to make public opinion a living and potent influence. Ranade strove his utmost to impart his spirit and reforming zeal to the educated India of his day. He was not ignorant of the blind, the "maimed and the halt" in our midst; he was not blind how we, as a people, were bent and twisted in many directions; he knew that we did not know "to pull well and pull long", that we were easily elated and as easily depressed. But none the less, his hope in his people was undimmed, his faith never wavered, his patience did not suffer any diminution, and what is the most remarkable fact of them all, his work for the regeneration of India never slackened.

HIS PERSERVERANCE.

It must be admitted that Ranade had nothing of the heroic in him in the sense that great reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy or Martin Luther have that element in their temper. But he had the heroic in him if we mean by that term what Carlyle attributes to it as its distinguishing characteristic, namely, persistency. But Ranade was a genuine man and no counterfeit. Cast in the Socratic mould, he was wise patient and full of the spirit of sobriety. His was like Mill "the pale flame of strenuous self-possession." There were "no enkindled summits of the soul" in his moral or religious temper. But it rang true, it was gold. If we would hit off his characteristics in a single sentence that sentence would run thus: Ranade put "work in his life, heart in his work, love in his heart and light in his love." And all that work was not for selfish aggrandisement but that his beloved Motherland may come into her own, through the regeneration of her sons and daughters. Nothing would have delighted him more than to enter that promised land himself. That would have been the happiest moment of his life. But he was happy all the same in the knowledge and the faith that where he had sown others may reap, and that he had sown wisely. On the eve of the 28th anniversary of his death, let us reverently recall "his memory and its lineaments, even though time and all its wear and tear should have sprinkled a little dust or chipped a feature of the image of this eminent ancestor."

EYE EXCERCISES AND MY EXPERIENCE

(Continued from page 6.)

is to say. look as far upward as possible without raising the head. Then, without moving the head, lower the eyes, looking as far down as possible. Continue raising and lowering the eyes ten times or more.

Exercise 3:—Raising the eyes, look upward obliquely to the left. Then lower them obliquely to the other side looking downward toward the right. Repeat ten times or more.

Exercise 4:—Raise the eyes upward obliquely to the right. Then stretch them obliquely downward to the left. Continue back and forth ten times or more, keeping the head steady.

Exercise 5:—Simply look cross-eyed as though trying to see the bridge of the nose, with both eyes at once. This is an exercise which should be performed without strain, and at first with only two to four repetitions at a time.

Exercise 6:—Roll the eyes around in a circle, to the left upward, to the right downward, so on around. Then reverse, rolling them the other way around without moving the head. Continue until slightly tired.

Exercise 7:—Shut the eyes tightly and vigorously, squeezing the eyelids together as firmly as possible, open as wide as possible and repeat ten times or more.

Exercise 8:—This exercise is the most important of all. It consists in looking at the Sun with eyes wide open as long as possible. It is based on the most remarkable discovery that the rays of the sun have not only a beneficial, but also a curative effect upon the eyes. The best time for doing this exercise is the morning and the evening—especialy the time of sunrise and sunset. Any one can experiment with sun-gazing in the early morning or late afternoon, but caution is suggested in attempting to outstare the noon day sun. Gazing at the sun should be gradually practised. By practice one can gaze at the sun even for half an hour. But five to ten minutes' gazing would be generally sufficient. If this is practised continuously for 2 or 3 months regularly every day there will be a considerable improvement in sight.

Besides the eight above exercises there are some other remedies, which are also very beneficial. These are the eyes massage, and the eye bath. Exercises for constitutional improvement are also necessary for strengthening the eyes, because the strength of the eyes naturally depends on the entire constitution.

MASSAGING THE LYES.

The massage treatment consists in gently rubbing the eyes with fingers. It should follow the eye crercises. It is a good plan to follow the massage with the eye bath. For the eye bath a weak solution of salt and water or a dilute solution of boric acid and water, is the best under ordinary conditions. The eye bath has the effect of strengthening and stimulating the eyes in a wholesome manner, without irritation. Cases of weak and dull eyes are especially helped by it, and it is helpful in practically every case of eye disease and defect.

For detailed information of the eye exercise and the natural methods of eye strengthening, the reader, must naturally refer to the book "Strengthening the Eyes" by Bernarr Macfadden.

An eminent eye specialist in Bombay, Dr. D. S. Sardesai, speaks very highly of the utility and importance of the eye exercises, which brought such vast change in my vision, as will be seen from the following extracts from his two letters, which he has recently addressed to me.

"I have been examining your eyes for the last 13 years from time to time. The last time I examined them very carefully on the 16th of December 1927 and found that there was a remarkable and wonderful change in their present condition as compared with the previous one. There is now no necessity left for you to use the spectacles any more which you were using so long, and which all people have to use after a certain age. It was really a great wonder that your eyes acquired this strength, without contracting any disease or defect. Your eyes have become as strong as those of a man below forty years of age and all this change may be rightly attributed to the eye exercises which you have been doing. Your exercises had specially a good effect on the accommodation. If you could succeed in regaining this strength at this advanced age, it will be very easy for others to preserve it at a younger age by practising the exercises, which you have been doing so long. Your example is indeed worth being followed by the whole public at large."

"I read your letter published in the Nava Kal, together with my opinion. In my opinion you have lost sight of an important point viz. your practice of gazing at the sun regularly every morning. This has helped you much more than the exercises of Macfadden, in getting rid of your glasses. I think 75 per cent. credit may be given to the prastice of sun-gazing, while the remaining 25 per rent. credit may be be viven to the Macfadder exercises. It is, therefore, necessary that importance of sun-gazing should be prominently brought to the notice of the public along with Macfadder's exercises."

The above extracts will clearly prove the importance and vital necessity of the eye exercises and especially the exercise of sun-gazing. My revered father, the late Shrinivasrao Pant Pratinidhi used to yaze at the Sun regularly every day, and the result was that he never put on glasses throughout his whole life of 69 years. This instance will further convince people of the utility and importance of the exercise of Sun-gazing.

I conclude this article with a request to those who have got a defective sight to take a leson from my experience and to immediately begin to practise the eye exercises given above and especially the exercise of gazing at the Sun.

A SUCCESS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURE

The December assembly of the League of Nations has elected the new Economic Advisory Committee, which counts 47 members. Besides the President of the International Institute of Agriculture, the new Committee has 9 representatives of agriculture, amongst which some of the most prominent men of international organisation of agriculture, so Mr. Jules Gaulier, president of the National Federation of the agricultural associations of France, Dr. Hermes, formerly Minister of agriculture in Germany, Prof. Laur, director of the Swiss Farmers' Union, all of which are members of the Board of the International Commission of Agriculture (International Union of agricultural organizations).

As in 1926 the foundations of the Economic Conference of Geneva were laid, no distinct place had been reserved to agriculture; that most important branch of human activity had only been mentioned accessorily unper the heading of industry. Owing to the intervention of the agricultural organizations of several countries and of the International Institute of Agriculture, it was then decided that agriculture would have a place of its own, at the Economic Conference. The Conference set up for agricultural questions a special Commission which, basing itself upon a declaration of the International Commission of Agriculture had made known a few weeks before, adopted a resolution showing the great importance of agriculture for the economic life of the world and the welfare of humanity.

In giving agriculture a large representation in the new Committee, the League of Nations acknowledges the right of agriculture to be treated on the same footing as industry and commerce. It is interesting to see that if the League of Nations has decided to ask for the collaboration of the International Institute of Agriculture it has also recognized the necessity to keep in direct touch with the agricultural organizations. The composition of the new Committee may be interpreted as a guarantee that agriculture will be in future in a position to expose its point of view as ought to be in international matters.

INDIAN FLOODS RELIEF IN LONDON

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Intimation has been received from the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Floods Relief Fund in London that the fund was closed on the 17th December. The total amount of donations received amounted to £1,435-12-0, all of which was remitted to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay through the Bombay Office of Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited. All the expenses incurred by the Executive Council of the Fund have been paid by supporters of the Fund in England. A list of the donors will be published in due course.

The distribution of the instalments remitted to India was left to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who decided to make it in the same proportion as His Majesty the King-Emperor distributed his donation towards the flood relief in India, namely, two shares to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, and one share each to the Baroda Flood Relief Fund and to the Bihar and Orissa Food Relief Fund. From this source the Bombay Fund benefited to the extent of approximately Rs. 9,600, and the Baroda and Bihar and Orissa Funds to approximately Rs. 4,800 each.

His Excellency the Governor desires to take this opportunity of publicly conveying to Lady Atul Chatterjee, the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Indian Floods Relief Fund to all the members of the Council and to Messrs. Tata and Sons, Limited, his own acknowledgements and the grateful thanks of the people of Gujarat whose sufferings have been alleviated by these generous donations.

TRIAL OF EDITOR OF "ZALZALA"

DELHI, Jan. 14.

The case against Dr. Shafi Ahmed, editor, printer and publisher of the Urdu daily paper "Zalzala," under Section 153 A, I.P.C., was resumed to-day before Mr. E. S. Lewis, City Magistrate. Two more prosecution witnesses, a sub-inspector of police from Meerut and the Secretary of the Mahabir Dal, Delhi, were examined, and the case was adjourned to January 30th. The sub-inspector deposed that a news item regarding a riot at Gurhmuktashwar (District Meerut) published in "Zalzala" of November 12th was wrong. As a matter of fact, there was no serious riot there. It was an ordinary affair, in which the volunteers of the Delhi Mahabir Dal had taken no part.

The Secretary, Mahabir Dal, produced a resolution of his Association refuting the allegation that the volunteers of the Mahabir Dal participated in a riot at Gurhmukteshwar.—A. P.

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HEART OF INDIA SPEAKS

MAHATMAJI ON POLITICAL PRISONERS

Lala Dunichand writes:—

Mahatma Gandhi has done a distinct service to the cause of the political prisoners of India by publishing a leading article in "Young India" of December 29 1927 and thereby pleading their case in his own characteristic and remarkable way. It is the heart of India that speaks when Mahatma Gandhi speaks. It is true that a much better and fuller statement of their case could have been prepared than mine, but I had prepared the statement at a time when I was going about the Continent from one place to another with a view to provide some material for those members of the Labour Party who had promised me to take up the question of the release of the political prisoners at Blackpool Labour Conference held during the 1st week of October 1927. Even those members of the Labour Party who particularly interest themselves in Indian questions must be furnished with the necessary information. With the scanty material at my disposal while in travel I prepared the statement and published it broad-cast. Without being unduly optimistic about what the Labour Party may be prepared to do for India, I must admit that the resolutions passed by the Labour Conference for the release of Political Prisoners of India and the return of the Indian exiles were quite creditable. They did more than some of the most prominent leaders of India will be prepared to do.

NO FAITH IN ADMINISTRATORS.

I have myself no faith in making any appeal "to the administrators in behalf of the political prisoners" as I believe with Mahatmaji that they will be prepared to do anything to maintain the system. My object in publishing the statement was simply to expose the system of which they are the victims and to put the English people to shame. I am a believer in persistent and continuous agitation when our cause is good. I consider it sinful on the part of India to sleep over their case while they have been rotting for years in Indian jails. The question of their release should be kept before the public eye so long as they are not released. I had no desire to make an appeal to the "British sense of justice and fair play" though I very much wanted to show their sense of injustice and foul play.

"VINDICATIVE IN HIGHEST DEGREE."

Even one who knows the A, B, C, of freedom should know that "we have not yet paid anything like adequate price for the freedom we would fain breathe". I shall not mind sacrificing millions if India could win freedom. I am more convinced than ever of the magnitude of task that lies before India before freedom is achieved. As Mahatma Gandhi "does not want victims to go to the slaughter house helplessly like goats and sheep" so I do not want the political prisoners of India rot in Jails and remain unwept and unsung. No body can deny that the continued imprisonment of the Punjab Martial Law and the 'Ghaddar' prisoners in vindictive in the highest degree. With all respects to Mahatma Gandhi—and I can say that I have got the highest respect for him—I do maintain that in order to secure the liberation of India all the acute problems of Indian should be constantly and vigilently agitated throughout the length and breadth of the world. We should let the world know from day to day what things are happening in India. This necessity is brought home to the mind of every Indian who happens to visit free countries of the world.

CRICKET IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

In the Madras Presidency cricket match, continuing their first innings, the Indians narrowly escaped a follow-on. At 4-30 to-day, the Indian innings terminated for 234 runs. In their second venture, the Europeans had made 41 for one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.—A. P.

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LEAGUE DELEGATES ENTERTAINED

BY ALLAHABAD JUDGES

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

Mr. Justice Suleman and Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmed gave a dinner party at the Alliance Hotel to-night to meet the Health Officers of the League of Nations. Covers were laid for thirty and among the guests were Sir Cecil Walsh, Mr. Justice Ashworth, Mr. Justice Mukherji, Mr. Justice Banerji, and Mr. Justice Kendall. Mr. Justice Suleman in proposing the toast of the visitors hoped that they would not carry away with them any unkind recollections of their visit to the city of pilgrimage. There was no doubt the League of Nations was steadily working for the peace of the world and it was bound to lead to the greater brotherhood of humanity, one of the means to that end being the deputation of health experts.

Dr. Thomas Hughes of New Zealand replying for the visitors expressed deep appreciation of the hospitality and cordial welcome. They realised the great difficulties that public health officers had to contend with in India. He spoke in high terms of the High-in-bottom Agricultural Institute and the Merobert Institute at Cawnpore.

Mr. Madsen of Copenhagen explained what the League of Nations was doing and its great possibilities.

Sir Cecil Walsh in a facetious speech proposed the toast of the medical profession.

The delegates leave to-morrow morning for Benares.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

According to an Allahabad message of the 14th instant a large number of pilgrims bathed at the confluence of the rivers, it being the first big day of Magh Mela. Health Officers are visiting the Mela and other places of interest, and will also meet the members of the Medical Association leaving for Benares on Sunday.—A. P.

A meeting of Brahmins restricted to those who opposed the resolutions of the Akola Brahmin Conference declaring equality of all castes among Hindus, from a social and religious point of view and conceding the right to all castes to study the Vedas, was held at Poona on the 13th instant under the presidency of Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar. Resolutions were passed condemning the Akola resolutions.—A.P.

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BLIND RELIEF AT PALANPUR

To inaugurate a branch of the Blind Relief Association of Bombay for the Banas Kantha Agency, a largely attended meeting was held at Palanpur on the 10th instant under the Chairmanship of Major R. M. Wightwick, the Political Agent, Banas Kantha Agency.

Dr. Vachhrajani in the course of his speech said that according to the census figures of 1911, the number of the blind in the Bombay Presidency was 39,058 and according to the census figures of the year 1921, the number of the blind is 49,706. This does not include those who have slight vision but who are for all practical purposes blind.

The Blind Relief Association has been trying to alleviate their suffering during these seven years of its existence.

The Association maintains wherever possible a travelling hospital in charge of a touring opthalmic Sub-Assistant Surgeon who goes out in the various Talukas of the district to perform operations and treat eye cases. This has been found useful in cases where patients refuse to go to these hospitals on account of the distance from their homes.

ARTS AND CRAFTS OF GUJARAT.

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan Samiti a gathering of persons interested in the development of arts and crafts of Gujarat, will be held in Surat in K. B. Nagineland Public Hall, on Friday, the 20th instant at 5-30 p.m. when His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Shree Vijayadevji Maharana of Dharampur will give gold and silver medals, prizes and certificates to those artists who had exhibited best specimens of art in the last Gujarat arts and crafts exhibition held in Surat in October 1926.

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SIR MAHOMED SHAFI'S BACKSLIDING

MELODRAMA OF INTRIGUE AND SCHISM

BARKAT ALI EXPOSES LAHORE CLIQUE

Malik Barkat Ali, Advocate of Lahore has issued the following statement to the press:—

The session of the All-India Muslim League recently concluded at Calcutta was from all points of view the most successful ever held in the history of the League. I cannot recall any session unless it be that held at Lucknow in 1916, which could compare with the Calcutta sitting in the general pervading enthusiasm and earnestness in its representative capacity and in the determination of all those who met at Calcutta from all parts of India to give a right lead to their community at this critical juncture in the history of the country. Most of the delegates who assembled at Calcutta expressed their surprise and pain that a gentleman of the position and eminence of Sir Muhammad Shafi should have committed the unpardonable blunder of calling a meeting at Lahore in the name of the All-India Muslim League, the Secretary, the President and the Council of which were meeting and transacting business at Calcutta.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

The responsibility for this unconstitutional and wholly illegal step completely rests on Sir Muhammad Shafi and his handful of adherents who, without any authority and at the last moment, in sheer desperation decided to call a meeting at Lahore under the name and style of All-India Muslim League. Even Sir Abdur Rahim, who kept away from the Calcutta deliberations, made it clear that he could never approve of Sir Muhammad Shafi's action, while Sir Abdur Rahim's chief lieutenant, Mr. Abul Kasim, when replying on his postponement motion in the Council of the League stated in clear terms that he considered the Lahore meeting as illegal and had no sympathy whatever with Sir Muhammad Shafi or those who were sponsoring it. Undoubtedly the two chief factor that contributed to the success of the Calcutta sessions, were the ill-starred constitution of the Simon Commission and Sir Muhammad Shafi's Declaration of war on the very parent body which had elected him President, the first being a challenge as it were to every Indian's conscience not to be a silent or acquiescing witness to an arrangement whereby British Imperialism had decided to relegate India to the position of a subordinate dependent, and the second a challenge to every member of the Muslim League, compelling him to notice that the action of the Lahore clique was a direct blow at the very existence and prestige of the League and as such, deserving of the severest notice and censure. It was really nothing short of the ludicrous that the Lahore friends who were frantically telegraphing for the postponement of the Calcutta session were doing so in the name of Muslim solidarity, as if Muslim solidarity had not already been dealt a mortal blow by their own action in hoisting the standard of revolt and in daring to call an utterly unconstitutional meeting in the name and style of the All-India Muslim League. Appeals from such a quarter could never receive any attention, and Muslim India did the only thing that discipline and decorum demanded, namely, a disaffiliation of the provincial branch which had allowed its name and authority to be used in this unconstitutional propaganda of defiance to the parent body. I am glad to find that the claim of Sir Muhammad Shafi and his handful of unprogressive and reactionary friends to represent Muslim opinion in the Punjab was thoroughly exposed and refuted by the patriotic party led by Raja Ghazanfar Ali, M.L.A., Sh. Mubham Sadq, M.L.C., Ch. Afzal Haq, M.L.C., Dr. Muhammad Alam, M.L.C., and that invincible pillar of nationalism and patriotism in the Punjab, Maulana Maulvi Abdul Qadir of Qasur. I am really surprised and in fact pained to read that Sir Muhammad Shafi and his lieutenants should not have even admitted into the councils gentlemen like Malik Lal Khan and Ch. Afzal Haq, who are certainly members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League. Surely, after what happened in the Habibia Hall, Sir Muhammad Shafi can with ill-grace contend that his meeting at Lahore was a successful one. How many of these who attended the Habibia Hall were members of the All-India Muslim League? And fancy carrying a resolution with the support of Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi, representing 60 votes from Bengal when Bengal members of the Council of the Muslim League were mustered strong at Calcutta to give just the opposite vote to what Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi was pleading for at Lahore.

GHAZNAVIS AND SUHRAWARDIES!

Sir Muhammad Shafi perhaps does not know that the Ghaznavis and Suhrawardies whom he is relying on are not even members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, and have not even a modicum of support from the majority of the Muslim members of the Bengal Council and the Bangalee Muslims in general.

Sir Muhammad Shafi has got himself installed as permanent President of the All-India Muslim League, and one of his friends as a Secretary in place of Dr. Kitchlew, the General Secretary, who was only elected last year at Delhi in the open sessions presided over by Sir Abdul Qadir for a term of three years and has not so far resigned. Surely, the ludicrous could not go further. I will appeal to Sir Muhammad Shafi the late Law Member of the Government of India, not to permit or countenance such a huge joke being practised further before the very eyes of a knowing public. Is he serious in all this? Let him search his conscience and his heart and find if he can at all find a support there for this melodrama of intrigue and schism which he has contrived to stage. And let him realise what the wider public outside the Punjab is thinking of his action. A few and isolated back numbers and non-entities from the U. P. and the Frontier cannot be proud company for him. Let him not cut himself away from the main currents of public life, both in the country and in his own community and go back to the backwaters of timid communalism and political subterfuge from which he had only recently emerged and above all let him refrain from his present unpatriotic and fissiparous activities, remembering that an exasperated and howling people who find themselves terribly exploited and misrepresented on occasions of supreme crisis in national history, are the worst misfortune that can befall those who place themselves in the unenviable predicament of irrefragably opposing the public will.

MR GHAZNAVI'S FULMINATIONS

STATEMENT ON MUSLIM LEAGUE SPLIT.

Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi, ex-Minister, who went to attend the session of the All-India Muslim League held at Lahore, returned to Calcutta this morning, as he halted at some of the places on his way down chiefly, Delhi, and Aligarh. In the course of a statement to the press he says:—

My attention has been drawn to the self-complacency of Mr. Jinnah, who is reported to have declared that "while the session of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore was unrepresentative", the meeting which was convened at Calcutta was attended by more members of the League than any which he had attended since 1918 excepting the one at Lucknow in 1916. This statement will, I am sure, deceive no one except perhaps those outside India. In the first place, I would challenge Mr. Jinnah to mention the name of a single prominent Bengal Muslim who was present at the Calcutta meeting, which most of the members from other Provinces who were in Calcutta came here to dissuade Messrs. Jinnah and Kitchlew from creating a split and to oppose the boycott resolution.

Now, pray, who were the prominent Moslems that attended the Calcutta meeting. I can say without fear of contradiction that apart from one or two, such as, Sir Ali Imam, the rest were the shining lights of the Congress.

They started with the object of coercing the League into re-echoing the Congress boycott. Time has now come to part company. The parting of the ways was thus forced upon us. But, out of evil comes good. Our regret can only be for a few distinguished men who have hitherto given of their best in the cause of the community and the country. Some of them perhaps owing to personal pique or disappointment in not finding themselves on the Commission were led away by the impulse of the moment against their better judgment. We pray and hope that they would yet come out of their trance, and cool and sober thoughts would once more be their guide. They have been strong patriots in the past and our only prayer is that the nightmare to which they have fallen a prey might give way to clear vision of the day

H. H. AGA KHAN'S STATEMENT.

Now that the orgies of meetings, conferences and gatherings that usually take place during this season are over, it is necessary to concentrate our attention on some constructive programme. H. H. the Aga Khan has kindly wired to me inquiring as to what I thought of his recent manifesto. I welcome the suggestion as set out there. If a body were formed as he contemplates of all the Muslim representatives in the Provincial and Central Legislatures it will not only prove beneficial to the Muslim community and focus Muslim opinion, but it will, to quote his own words "be in a position to enter into compacts in with the other communities and the Government" as it must necessarily speak with authority. In the composition of this body, I would however suggest the inclusion of some prominent ex-members of the Legislatures who are recognised leaders of the Muslim community. If His Highness would agree to preside over a gathering of such persons sometime about the early part of March next in Delhi, I would be quite prepared to co-operate with others in giving effect to his scheme. The first item of business before that body would be to constitute a sub-committee in terms of the resolution that was passed at Lahore, co-opting the members already nominated by the League, in order to prepare a draft constitution for India for presenting the same before the Statutory Commission or the British Parliament or both.—A. P.

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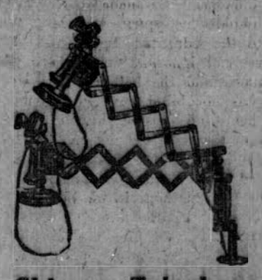

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MODERNIZATION TOO PRECIPITOUS TO BE LASTING?

THE SAGACIOUS MUSTAFA KEMAL

AMAZING PROGRESS UNDER THE REPUBLIC

Mr. Ibrahim A. Khairallah formerly Chief of the Political Office, Egyptian Ministry of the Interior writes in the December issue of Current History:—

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Ghazi, who has a wonderful gift of appraising men and picking out those best fitted to accomplish the difficult tasks of demolition and reconstruction, the progress achieved in the past few years is most remarkable. It is indeed difficult to say which of the two is the worthier achievement, the demolition of the antiquated system of the old regime or that of reconstruction undertaken by the Republic. The former is characterized by the abolition of the Sultanate and the Caliphate, the closing down of 'madrassas' (reactionary centres of religious intrigue), the suppression of the privileged class of Ulemas or Hodjas (religious teachers) who in the past were represented in the Cabinet by the powerful Sheikh-ul-Islam, and lastly, by the abrogation of the Moslem law, which regulated domestic relations in general.

At present the separation of the spiritual and temporal affairs is absolute. The State and the law have been completely secularized. The only vestige that remains of the defunct past, and that temporarily, is an Under-Secretary of State for cults, attached to the Cabinet of the President of the Council of Ministers, and charged with the duty of progressively liquidating the unsavoury legacy of Wakfs and religious foundations.

The work undertaken by the Republican regime is progressing most satisfactorily. In the following pages the progress achieved in the various fields will be outlined.

1. 'Public Works'—Perhaps the greatest achievement of the Department of Public Works has been the endowment of the country with a very important network of railway lines. The Government of Ismet Pasha, the present Prime Minister, has been aptly surnamed the Government of Railways. Foreseeing the vital importance of the economic development of the territory which had been shamefully neglected by the Sultanate, the Government made it the corner stone of its policy to connect the various parts of the Republic with a modern railway system. The plan it adopted to that effect represents an annual expenditure of 25,000,000 Turkish pounds for a period of ten years. To carry out its program a provision was made in the 1927 budget for an increase of 11,443,000 Turkish pounds, or an increase of 80 per cent. over the preceding year. These figures are all the more remarkable because they are obtained by economy in other fields without disturbing the equilibrium of the budget.

AGRICULTURE.

Three-fourths of the population of Turkey belong to the farmer class; hence the efforts made by Republican Turkey in the field of agriculture are bound to have far-reaching results. In the first place, land, taken from the State domains, is granted to any one on demand. Such land becomes automatically the grantee's private property, and is transmissible to his heirs. The sole condition that is imposed is that if at any time (unless the land is bought by the grantee in the meantime) it remains fallow for three consecutive years it reverts to the State as a matter of right.

The reforms introduced by the Kemalist regime have reacted favorably and restored the farmer to normal conditions. Since 1924 the produce of the land has regained pre-war level. In 1926 4,300,000 hectares were under cultivation. The 1925 crop yielded 6,500,000 kilos of sugar beets, 72,500,000 kilos of potatoes, 76,000,000 kilos of cotton and 35,000,000 kilos of tobacco. The Government's effort has not been confined to placing the farmer in a position to work but has gone a long way in aiding him by advancing loans, payable in three years without interest, by distributing machines, seeds, live stock, and by aiding the Agricultural Bank, which gives loans to farmers exclusively.

HOMES RESTORED.

During the war of independence over 200,000 houses in the northwestern region of Asia Minor were destroyed by the Greeks and over 20,000,000 vines uprooted not to mention the destruction of live stock and cattle, especially the famous Angora goat. Yet this sorely afflicted region is once more on its feet, thanks to the tenacity and drift of the Turkish farmer and the untiring efforts of the Government.

In this as well as in other fields nothing is left to chance. The chief preoccupation of the present Government is to improve technique. Twelve Secondary Agricultural Schools have been opened. A more advanced one is found at San Stefano, and another is planned for Angora. Arrangements are being made to send professors and students abroad with a view to specializing, and, on their return, to form a highly qualified teaching force. Further, a remodelling of the whole system is contemplated, so as to permit of specialization, in the various regions, in the study of the agriculture that is best suited for each particular locality. Thus the curriculum of the school at Smyrna will be so arranged as to prepare students for the cultivation of vineyards and tobacco; that of Broussa, orchards, and that of Adana, cotton.

SCIENTIFIC CULTIVATION.

Special attention is being paid to fostering scientific cultivation. The soil of the various regions is being carefully examined with a view to determining what it is best fitted for and to obtaining maximum returns in crops and stock. Energetic measures have been taken to combat diseases of cattle. Bovine pest has been successfully coped with and localized in the eastern and southeastern regions where every effort is being made to eradicate it. Bacteriological laboratories are busily engaged in research work for the discovery of serums for this and for other cattle diseases. The two main scourges of agriculture, boost and wild boars, are kept within bounds; and the pink worm and phylloxera that ruined cotton crops at Adana are likewise being properly dealt with. Strict laws have been passed for the preservation of forests and the development of forestry in general, which the heedlessness of the past regime had thinned down and, in certain localities, chiefly Central Anatolia, exterminated.

IMMIGRATION.

The question of the proper expolitation of the vast regions of the Anatolian plateau is dependent on the development of the population, which at present is about 16,000,000, and which in ten years' time will be 20,000,000. For besides the normal increase, it is annually gaining on an average of 100,000 through immigration of Turkish Moslems from the Balkans in consequence of special conventions for the exchange of populations. A rational system has been organized whereby only so many immigrants are allowed as can be properly settled. During the past three years the Government spent 12,000,000 Turkish pounds, built 6,400 houses repaired 12,000, distributed 27,640 head of cattle and 27,475 plows among immigrants.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

During the past two years the Department of Commerce and Industry has made decided progress. Commercial attaches have been removed from under the control of the embassies and allowed more freedom and initiative to effect closer liaisons with commercial and industrial centres abroad. The Chambers of Commerce are planning to establish at Constantinople a special bureau after the pattern of the French League for the Expansion of French Commerce.

Commercial treaties have been concluded with Germany, Hungary, Finland and Russia and others are being negotiated with the other Powers. The basis of all these treaties is the same. Calculating the advantages which Turkey's exports enjoy abroad, the Republic concedes reciprocal treatment, and proportionately, to goods coming from foreign countries. For articles called 'hors de reciprocite' the most-favored-nation clause is applied.

Substantial progress has been made in the development of industry during the past four years. The number of factories and mills at the present time is 1,920. The industries that have made decided progress are silk weaving, rugs, flour mills, fruit preserving and canning, soap manufacture and sugar refining.

The exploitation of the mineral resources—lignite, manganese, boracite—has progressed most satisfactorily. Over 1,00,000 tons of coal were mined from a few pits in the Heracle field. Revenues from mines, which in 1920 were represented by 100,000 Turkish pounds, now total 1,186,000.

HYGIENE AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

The Department of Public Health is a creation of the Republic. It was constituted by the National Assembly in 1920, and in spite of the limited resources placed at its disposal, it has established 150 dispensaries in the various kazas (districts), and four model hospitals with 250 beds each at Angora, Siwas, Erzroum and Diarbekir. Graduates from medical schools are by law obliged to serve three months in malaria regions, and two years—at a fair stipend—as district physicians. Considering the insufficiency of qualified physicians, the total number being 3,000, the department opened two infirmary schools and made them accessible to graduates of secondary schools. Tuition in them is free, and special courses in infectious diseases and sanitation are given. Two maternities were opened at Angora and Konia to study the problem of infantile mortality and propose means for lowering it.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA.

The hardest task of the department was its campaign against malaria. The epidemic is now under control and in the regions of Angora and Adana eradicated altogether. In other regions it has been reduced appreciably. A systematic campaign has also been waged against tracoma in the region of Malatia. And if we except malaria, which is being successfully coped with, the sanitary condition is quite satisfactory. Since the disappearance of typhus, which raged after the war, there has not been recorded one case of an epidemic, and that in spite of the influx of a large number of indigent immigrants.

EDUCATION.

The law of 1924, called "the Law of the Unification of Instruction," definitely abolished the religious and backward instruction given in the 'madrassas' of the old regime, and established the modern national lay school. This was supplemented by another in 1926, which proclaimed the principle of a unified primary education, suppressed religious instruction in lyceums and secondary schools and reduced it to the strictly necessary minimum in the primary schools.

When compared with education under the old regime, which aimed at educating a particular class of civil servants only, and was influenced by religious prejudices, the reforms of the Republic are impressive. Under the new regime education is impressed with a thoroughly national character and made accessible to all; it is completely freed from all religious constraint and rests fundamentally on the principle of freedom of thought and scientific progress. Primary education is free and obligatory, requiring an attendance of five years. There are now 5,883 primary schools as against 250,200. In some of the secondary as against 8,765, and 385,455 students as against 250,200. In some of the secondary schools co-education has been introduced tentatively, and, if successful, will be generalized. There are fifteen schools for girls and fifty-four for boys of this type, with a total enrolment of 6,994 as against 1,486 in 1914. There are nineteen lyceums with a total of 6,911 students, as against 5,239 in 1914. There is only one university at Constantinople, with 265 professors and 2,837 students. A new university is planned for Angora.

JUSTICE.

The legislation of the Republic is borrowed entirely from Europe—the Penal Code from Italy, the Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure from France, the Code of Commerce from Germany, and the Civil Code from Neuchatel, Switzerland (the 1925 code). There is a Court of Cassation 650 courts of First Instance and justices of the peace, but no courts of appeal. Appeal from the lower courts is made directly to the Court of Cassation, which actually comprises six chambers (a project for the creation of two more is now before the Assembly). Magistrates are elected by a special commission of nine members—the directors of the various departments of the Ministry of Justice and Justices of the Court of Cassation. Promotion is likewise controlled by this Commission. Before a judge can normally become a Justice of the Court of Cassation he must serve on the bench some eighteen years and pass through six grades of three years each. Courts of First Instance consist in principle of three Judges each; but in localities where litigations are few, of one Judge only. In penal cases involving heavy penalties the court is composed of five Judges. There is no jury trial. Warrants of arrest must be signed by the Examining Magistrate, the District Attorney and the President of the Court. No accused can be interrogated except in the presence of counsel, provided he asks for one.

It is in the domain of domestic relations that the most radical change in Turkish law has been effected. Polygamy and the laws of inheritance which sanctioned woman's inferiority were suppressed and the liberty of each individual on attaining majority (18 for boys, 16 for girls) to adopt a religion of his or her own choice was proclaimed.

FINANCE.

A competent foreign observer, who had studied the financial situation of Turkey on the spot, was so struck by the progress achieved that he told M. Marchand that he would be willing to accept the signature of the present Government for any loan it might contract in preference to that of several other governments. In marked contrast with the financial system of the Empire that weighed heavily on the rural districts, the policy of the Republic shifted the burden on cities. The present Government is straining every nerve to liquidate the debts of the Sultanate, and sincere efforts are being made to meet foreign bondholders to the fullest extent of the Republic's resources.

CULTURAL EFFORTS.

In the press, as well as in the fields of literature and the arts, earnest efforts are being made to break away from the past and adopt Western culture. The rupture with Islam is complete. The seclusion of women is a thing of the past. So is the Moslem law that consecrated polygamy and woman's inferiority. The emancipated Turkish woman in no way differs from her Occidental sister.

Has the rapid modernization of Turkey been too precipitous to be lasting? Is the reawakening of the nation due solely to the inspiration of the man who shook it back to life from torpor that bordered on death? M. Marchand firmly believes that the change is permanent. Among the intelligentsia, the modernization of Turkey is the logical conclusion of a leavening of ideas for over a century. Among the masses the rupture with the past which the Republic precipitated, and the Kemalist regime confirmed, is but a resumption of normal development, temporarily checked but never stifled, by the adoption of Islam, which dashed itself in vain against the rock of Turkish tenacity, and never succeeded in giving it a permanent Arab character.

EDUCATION OF BRITISH LABOUR "AGITATORS."

CONSERVATIVE DISCOVERIES

That taxpayers' money is being paid from the Board of Education for subsidising Ruskin College, the establishment at Oxford which specialises in the training of trade union and political agitators, has come to the knowledge of Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., Chairman of the Association of Conservative Clubs.

Accordingly he has decided, a special correspondent of the "Weekly Despatch" writes to that journal, to ask the President of the Board of Education to make a full statement of the facts to the House of Commons. He is asking the President if he will state what sum of money is granted out of public funds under the control of his department to Ruskin College, Oxford, and whether under any and what conditions, and in particular, as to the admission of students.

I am able to state that Ruskin College has been receiving grants from the Board of Education for several years past, despite the fact, as Inspectors pointed out in the report which they submitted after a recent visit, that the college "has a definite relation to the Labour movement."

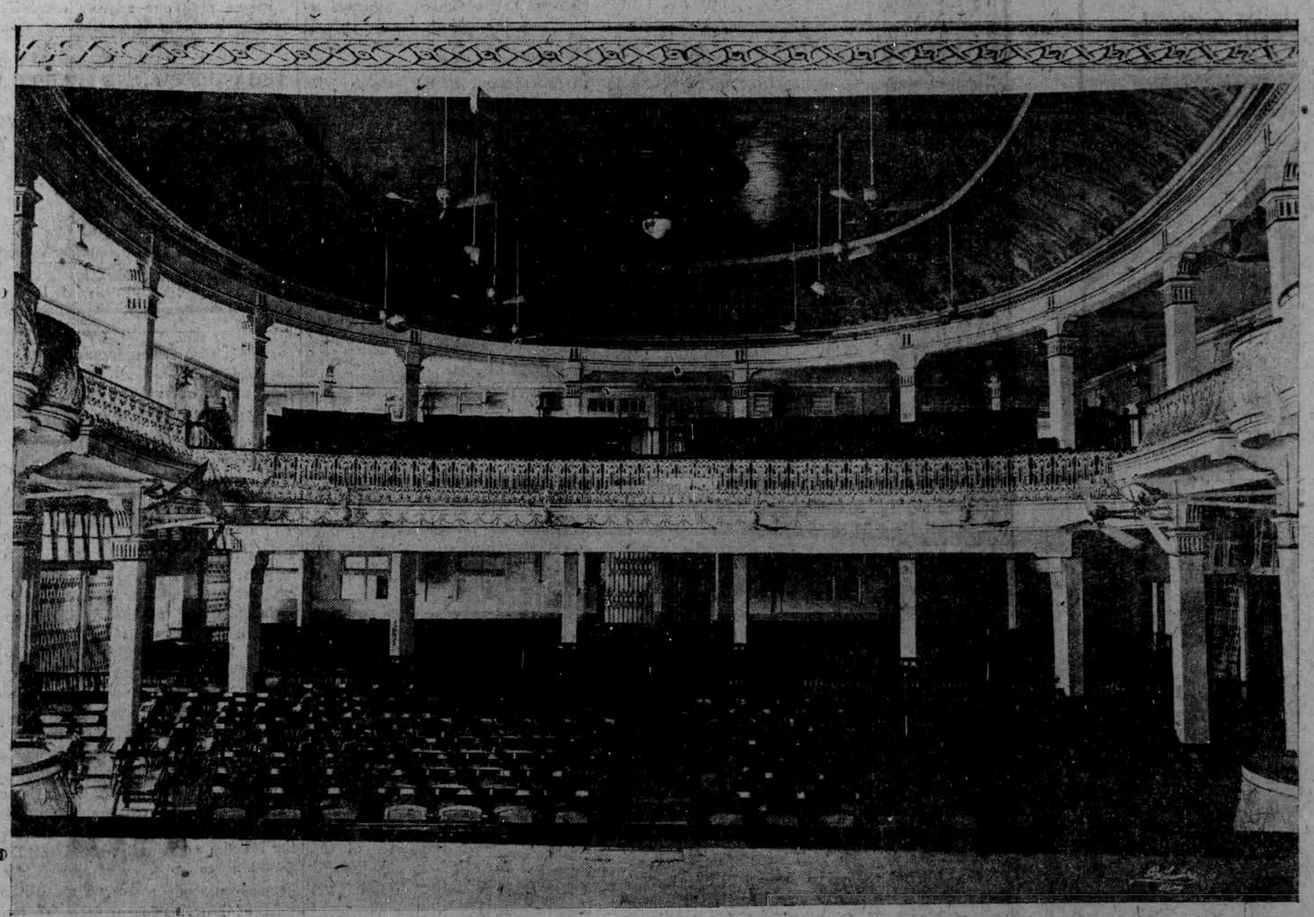
"EMANCIPATION."

The Inspectors also added that special attention is paid to the tuition of economic theory, social and industrial history, psychology and social philosophy.

A former tutor at the college was Mr. H. B. Lees Smith, M.P., who has achieved notoriety as the inventor of the Socialist surtax proposal.

The college authorities recently entered into an agreement with other Socialist educational bodies to participate in a scheme "to provide working-class education in order to enable the workers to develop their capacities and to equip them for their trade union and Labour activities generally in the work of securing social and industrial emancipation." Several well-known trade union leaders and Socialist M.P.'s were trained in economics and sociology at Ruskin College. Mr. Frank Hodges was one of them; Mr. J. W. Brown, until recently the Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, was another.

THE CAPITOL



A happy snap of the interior of the Capitol, Bombay's latest picture palace. Though the theatre was formerly the Gaiety, one cannot easily recognise it now. The whole of the interior is rebuilt and redecorated, and it seems to be the acme of comfort. The Theatre will be publicly opened on Friday, the 20th inst. by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson.

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